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Elementary Classics.

CAESAR'S HELVETIAN WAR

Adapted for the Use of Beginners

BVCL 12882



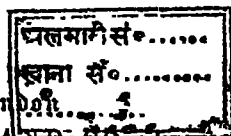
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WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES



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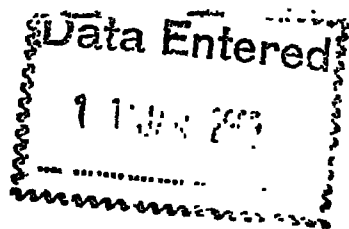
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INTRODUCTION.

ABOUT B.C. 100 began a series of movements among the German tribes east of the Rhine, threatening danger alike to the Gallic tribes in the west and even to the great empire of the Romans in the south. Two of these German tribes in B.C. 102 had poured innumerable hordes across the Rhine in search of new homes. Marius had rolled back the tide of invasion from Italian soil by his victory over the Teutons at Aquae, and over the Cimbri at Vercellae, where he saved Rome from a ferocious horde which had defeated seven armies. The danger arising from these southern invasions had never really ceased. The mutual jealousy of the Gallic tribes weakened the barrier on the west : moreover, one of these tribes, the Sequani, had actually invited Ariovistus, king of some of the Suevic tribes from the east side of the Rhine, to take up his quarters amongst them. This step they had bitter cause to regret, for when he

demanding a third of their lands, and they resisted, he made a terrible slaughter of them at Magetobriga. With the foresight of a great statesman, Caesar saw that nothing but the reduction of the Gallic tribes to Roman dominion would be a barrier to these incursions on the west, and so he had himself appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and the Province. He received by a vote of the tribes the government, first, for five years (59-54 B.C.), and afterwards for five years more.

A rumour at this time reached Rome that the Helvetii, a tribe akin to the Gauls, were contemplating an emigration westward into the country of the Santones, who dwelt on the western shore of Gaul. On them, too, the tide of migration from the north had pressed heavily; they had, however, bravely held their own. But they were growing weary of the constant struggle, and determined at last to seek more easy quarters: moreover, their population was increasing and their narrow valleys were growing too strait for them. It was difficult to widen their borders: the Jura Mountains on the west, the Rhine on the north, snow-clad mountains on the east and south formed natural boundaries which hemmed them in. There was no escape but by universal emigration. Orgetorix, who

had originated the idea, was chosen to superintend the preparations, which were conducted upon a gigantic scale. At last in B.C. 58 they were ready to move. Two outlets alone were practicable. One of these, over the Jura Mountains, through the Sequani, was so arduous that they were compelled to abandon it; and they determined to try the other, by the Lake of Geneva and over the Rhine, through the territory of the Allobroges. The vast procession numbered 368,000 persons, of whom 92,000 men were capable of bearing arms. In April, Caesar hurried from Rome to interrupt them and cut down the bridge at Geneva. A formal request was sent him by the Helvetii for permission to pass through the Province, and the ambassadors were requested to return on the 13th April. By this time Caesar had been enabled to fortify the south bank of the Rhone, and he refused to give way. The Helvetii attempted to force their way across, but were baffled, and they had to seek an entrance into Gaul through the Sequani. Terrified at their approach, the Aedui appealed to Caesar for help; he meanwhile had been raising fresh levies of troops in North Italy, and with these he hurried over the Mont Genève, and caught up the Helvetii as they were in the act of crossing the Arar. The part which had not yet crossed the river he cut to pieces;

in so doing he was wiping off an old score, for they turned out to be the canton Tigurinus, which had fifty years before severely defeated the Romans under L. Cassius Longinus. A truce was called, and terms discussed; but the demands of the Helvetii were so arrogant that Caesar refused to entertain further proposals. They continued their march, and Caesar hung upon their rear for fifteen days. An opportunity presented itself at last of attacking them in front and in rear, but it was lost through the incapacity of one of his officers, Cossidius. Caesar then made a feint of flight. The Helvetii pursued him to a spot 18 miles west of Bibracte, where he took them at a disadvantage and utterly routed them. The survivors were sent back home, and Caesar turned his arms against the German, Ariovistus.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

1. Pick out the finite verb (the predicate) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
2. Find the subject or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.
3. If the verb is incomplete, find the object or completion. Translate.
4. See if the subject is enlarged by any of the methods mentioned below ; if it is, translate, taking the enlargements with the subject.
5. See if the object is enlarged ; if it is, translate, taking the enlargements with the object.
6. Take the extensions of the predicate. Translate.
7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The subject may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The subject may be enlarged by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The object or completion may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a subject.

The object may be enlarged in the same way as the subject

The predicate may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

RULES OF AGREEMENT.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).
2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.
3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

PARSING.

1. *Verb.* Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.
2. *Noun.* Case, number, and gender, from ———, of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.
3. *Adjective.* Case, number, and gender, from ——— and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.
4. *Relative.* Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.



CAESAR'S HELVETIAN WAR.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Gallia omnis in tres partes divisa est :

Unam partem Belgae, alteram Aquitani, tertiam Galli incolunt :
Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt :

Gaul divided into three parts :
Belgium, Gaul proper, and Aquitania.

Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit.

5

2. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae :

nam a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt

10

nec saepe mercatores ad eos commeant :

neque important eas res, quae animos hominum effeminant.

Proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt :

cum iis continenter bellum gerunt.

15

3. His de causis Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt :

fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.

S

A

THE HELVETIAN WAR.

Una pars Gallorum a flumine Rhodano initium
20 capit:

continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Bel-
garum:

attingit etiam flumen Rhênus: vergit ad repten-
triones.

25 4. Belgae ab extremis partibus Galliae oriuntur:
ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni pertinent:
spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem.

Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes
pertinet:

30 spectat inter occasum solis et septentrionem.

6

THE HELVETIAN WAR.

5 5. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus

Ambition of Or-
getorix, a native
prince. fuit Orgetorix:

Is, cupiditate regni inductus, conjura-
tionem nobilitatis fecerat.

35 Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus
copiis exirent:

totius enim Galliae imperium occupare cupivit.

Id facillime eis persuasit.

6 6. Helvetii enim undique loci naturâ continentur:

40 una ex parte flumen Rhenus altissimus et latissimus
est:

alterâ ex parte est Mons Jura altissimus:

tertiâ ex parte lacus Lemannus et flumen Rhodanus nostram provinciam ab Helvetiis dividit.

7. His de causis Helvetii non late vagari potuerunt : 45
 nec facile finitimis bellum inferre potuerunt :
 quaque homines. naturâ bellicosi, magno dolore afficiebantur

Pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli fines Helvetiorum angusti esse videbantur. 50

Hi autem fines in longitudinem milliâ passuum ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta patebant.

8. His rebus et auctoritate Orgetorigis adducti sunt :
 et ea, quae ad proficiscendum perti- ^{The Helvetii} 55
 nent, comparare constituerunt : ^{prepare to emigrate.}

jumentorum et carrorum maximum numerum coeuntes :

maximas sementes faciunt :

itaque ad iter copia frumenti suppetebat. 60

Cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmant :

ad has res duo anni illis satis esse videbantur.

9. Tercio anno proficisci statuerunt.

Orgetorix sibi legationem ad civitates ^{Plot of Orgetorix 65 discovered.} suscepit.

In Sequanis erat Casticus, Catamantaloedis filius :

pater ejus regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat :

a senatu populi Romani amicis appellatus erat :

ei persuadet, ut regnum in civitate sua occupet.

Dumnorigi etiam Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum obtinebat, idem persuadet :
eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat.

75 10. Inter se fidem et iuramentum dant :
per tres potentissimos et firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

Ea res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est.

Moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere
80 coegerunt :

ei, si damnaretur, mortem minabantur.

Dies dicendae causae constituta est :

Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit ;

85 et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit :
et per eos se eripuit.

Death of Orgetorix. 11. Civitas, ob eam rem incitata, ius suum armis exsequi conabatur :

et magistratus multos homines ex agris coegebant :
90 sed Orgetorix mortuus est,
et Helvetii arbitrantur eum ipsum sibi mortem conscivisse.

Post mortem ejus Helvetii e sinibus suis exire parant.

95 Primum oppida sua omnia, vicosque, et reliqua privata aedificia incendunt :

frumentum omne, praeterquam quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt :

THE HELVETIAN WAR.

itaque spes domum reditionis sublata est :

et omnes ad pericula subeunda paratiores erant.

12. Raurici autem et Tulingi et Latovici, finitimi
eorum, eodem consilio usi sunt :

oppida sua vicosque exurunt, et una <sup>Other tribes join
the Helvetii.</sup> c.
cum iis proficiscuntur :

et Boios ad se socios adsciscunt. 10

Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo
exire poterant :

unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter
montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum ;

mons autem altissimus impendebat, et facile per- 110
pauci prohibere poterant :

alterum per provinciam nostram erat multo facilius
atque expeditius :

nam inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum Rho-
danus fluit : . 115

isque nonnullis locis vado transitur.

Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Genava :

ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet.

13. Existimant se Allobrogibus vel persuadere vel
vi cogere posse, ut per suos fines eos ire patiantur. 120

omnes res ad profectionem comparant : diem con-
ventus dicunt.

Caesari nuntiatum est eos per provinciam nostram
iter facere conari :

maturat ab urbe proficisci et in Galliam <sup>Caesar advances
to oppose them</sup> 125
ulteriorem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit :

maximum numerum militum toti provincie imperat :

erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una :

130 pontem, qui erat ad Genavam, rescindi jubet.

14. De ejus adventu Helvetii certiores fiunt :

Ambassadors are sent to him. et legatos ad eum nobilissimos civitatis mittunt :

ejus legationis Nannaeus et Verucloetius principem

135 locum obtinebant :

dicebant se velle voluntate ejus sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere :

Caesar memoriâ tenet L. Cassium consulem occisum esse, ejus exercitumque ab Helvetiis pulsum, et sub

140 jugum missum esse :

itaque concedendum esse non putabat :

si facultas per provinciam itineris faciendi daretur, non existimabat homines inimico animo temperaturos esse ab injuriâ et maleficio.

145 Legatis respondit, se diem ad deliberandum sump-
turum esse :

milites enim, quos imperaverat, nondum convenerant :

legatos ad Idus Apriles reverti jubet.

150 15. Interea a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rho-

Caesar refuses to allow the Helvetii to pass through the province. danum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, murum et fossam perducit.

Deinde praesidia disponit, et castella communit :

ita, si transire conarentur, facilius eos prohibere 155
poterat.

Tandem ea dies, quam cum legatis constituerat,
venit, et legati ad eum revertuntur :

negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare :

si vim facere conarentur, se prohibiturum ostendit. 160

Helvetii eâ spe dejecti sunt :

alii naves jungunt ratesque complures faciunt :

alii, nonnunquam interdum, sæpius noctu, vadis

Rhodani perrumpere conati sunt :

hic enim minima altitudo fluminis erat : 165

sed operis munitione et militum concursu et telis
repulsi sunt :

itaque hoc conatu destiterunt.

16. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via :

sed primo Sequani iter dare volebant : The Sequani al-
low them to pass. 170

neque illis suâ sponte persuadere poterant :

deinde autem legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum
mittunt, ut ille deprecator sit.

Dumnorige gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos
plurimum poterat : 175

et Helvetiis erat amicus :

nam ex eâ civitate filiam Orgetorigis in matri-
monium duxerat :

et adductus cupiditate regni novis rebus studebat :

civitatis quam plurimis amicus esse volebat.

Eo deprecatore, Sequani Helvetios per suos fines
ire patiuntur : 180

THE HELVETIAN WAR.

dantque inter se obsides :

Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant :

185 Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transcant.

17. Caesari renuntiatum est Helvetios velle per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduarum iter in Santonum fines facere :

ii non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt : ea civitas
190 est in provinciâ.

Intelligebat, si homines bellicosi, populi Romani inimici, loca patentia, maxineque frumentaria, haberent, id provinciae periculosum fore.

Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T.
195 Labienum legatum praefecit :

ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit :

duasque ibi legiones conscribit :

tres autem legiones circum Aquileiam hiemabant :

eas ex hibernis educit :

200 cum his quinque legionibus in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes ire contendit.

18. Ibi Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges loca superiora occupaverant,

ii itinere Caesarem prohibere conantur :

205 hos compluribus proeliis repulit.

Ab Ocelo in fines Vocontiorum die septimo pervenit :
inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusiavos exercitum ducit.

Ili sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

210 Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum

suas copias traduxerant: in Aeduorum fines pervenerant:

eorumque agros populabantur.

Aedui autem se suaque defendere non poterant:

itaque legatos ad Caesarem mittunt.

The Aedui ask
Caesar for help. 215

19. Dicebant se omni tempore bene

de populo Romano meritos esse:

neque suos agros paene in conspectu Romani exercitus vastari debere:

nec liberos in servitutem adduci, neque oppida 220 expugnari debere.

Eodem tempore quaedam gens Aeduorum, nomine Ambarri, Caesarem certiore faciant suos agros ab Helvetiis vastatos esse:

nec se ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere posse. 225

Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugam se ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Demonstrant se habere nihil reliqui praeter agri solum.

Itaque Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum 230 Helvetii in Santones pervenirent: nam omnes fortunae sociorum consumeabantur.

20. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit: ob incredibilem lenitatem, in utram partem fluat, non oculis judicari potest.

Caesar overtakes
the Helvetii at
the Arar and de-
feats them. 235

Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant.

Caesar per exploratores certior factus est tres jam

partes copiarum id flumen transisse : quartam fere par
240 tem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse : itaque de tertiâ
vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus a castris profectus est :
ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen
transierat.

Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam
245 partem eorum concidit : reliqui sese fugæ mandarunt,
atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt.

21. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus :

nam omnis Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est.

Hic pagus unus memoriâ patrum nostrorum domo
250 oxierat :

L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum
sub jugum miserat.

Hic pagus insignem calamitatem populo Romano
intulerat : itaque nunc, sive casu sive consilio deorum
255 immortalium, is princeps poenas persolvit.

Qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam
privatas injurias ultus est :

nam in eodem proelio ejus soceri L. Pisonis avus,
L. Piso interfectus erat.

260 Post hoc proelium pontem in Arare facit et exer-
citum traducit :

hoc modo reliquas copias Helvetiorum facilius
consequi poterat.

22. Helvetii repentino ejus adventu commoti sunt :

265 Caesar enim id uno die fecerat, quod ii viginti diebus
acerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent.

Legatos ad eum mittunt; cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Is ita cum Caesare egit : 270

Si populus Romanus nobiscum pacem facere volet, nos in eam partem ibimus, ubi nos constitueris : sin bello persequi perseveres, ne oblitus sis pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Unum pagum vicisti, ne ob eam rem Helvetios despexeris. Magis enim virtute 275 quam dolo aut insidiis niti solemus.

23. His Caesar respondit, 'Non possum recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere. Me invito, iter per provinciam per vim temptavistis. Æduos et Ambarros et Allobrogas vexavistis. Cum ea ita sint, 280 tamen si obsides dare vultis, si Æduis et Allobrogibus satisfacere parati estis, vobiscum pacem faciam.'

Tum Divico 'Ita' inquit 'a majoribus institutum ut obsides accipere non dare consueverimus : ejus rei populus Romanus testis est.' 285

Hoc responso dato, discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar : equitatum omnem praemittit : vident quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Sed cupidius novissimum hostium agmen insecuti sunt : alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium 290 committunt : et pauci de nostris cadunt.

24. Hoc proelio Helvetiorum animi sublati sunt : audacius subsistere, et nostros novissimo agmine proelio lacessere coeperunt.

295 Caesar autem suos a proelio continebat :
et vix hostem rapinis et pabulationibus et popula-
tionibus prohibere poterat.

Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt :
et inter novissimum agmen hostium et nostrum
300 primum non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum
intererat.

25. Interim cotidie Caesar Æduos frumentum,
Dumortre pre- quod essent publice polliciti, flagitabat :
vents the Ædui
from sending
corn to Caesar. nam propter frigora frumenta in agris
305 immatura non erant :

nec pabuli satis magna copia suppetebat :
eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus
subvexerat, uti non poterat :
iter enim ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus
310 discedere nolebat.

Diem ex die ducunt Ædui :
dicunt frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse.
Conference be- 26. Caesar se diutius duci intelligit :
tween Caesar
and Divitiacum
and Liscus. dies enim jam instabat, quo die fru-
315 mentum militibus metiri oportebat :

itaque Æduorum principes convocat :
ex his Divitiacum et Liscum, qui summo magistratui
præerat, graviter accusat, quod tam necessario tem-
pore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur ;
320 multo etiam gravius queritur, quod sit destitutus,
cum magnâ ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum
susceperit.

27. Tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus,
 ‘Sunt’ inquit, ‘nonnulli, quorum auctoritas apud
 plebem plurimum valet: 325

ii privatim plus possunt quam ipsi magistratus.

Hi seditiosâ atque improbâ oratione multitu-
 dinem deterrent, ne frumentum vobis conferant.

Dicunt satius esse, si jam principatum Galliae
 obtinere non possimus, Gallorum quam Romanorum 330
 imperia perferre:

neque se dubitare quin, si Helvetios superaveritis,
 una cum reliquâ Galliâ nobis libertatem sitis erepturi.

Hi vestra consilia, et ea, quae in castris geruntur,
 hostibus enuntiant: neque eos coercere possumus. 335

Intelligo quanto cum periculo haec tibi enuntiem,
 et ob eam causam, quam diu potui, taciui.’

28. Hac oratione Lisci Dumnorix, Divitiaci frater,
 designabatur: Caesar autem, pluribus praesentibus,
 eas res jactari nolebat: celeriter concilium dimittit, 340
 Liscum retinet.

Quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat.

Dicit liberior atque audacius.

Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit: repperit esse
 vera. 345

ex eo audit Dumnorigem esse summâ audaciâ
 hominem:

illum propter liberalitatem magnâ apud plebem
 gratiâ esse:

novarum rerum cupidum esse. 350

Complures annos portoria reliquaque omnia
 Æduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemerat.

nam, illo licente, nemo contra liceri ausus est.

29. His rebus suam rem familiarem auxerat :

355 et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparaverat :
 'magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumptu semper
 alit, et circum se habet :

non solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates
 largiter poterat :

360 hujus potentiae causâ matrem in Biturigibus homini
 illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo collocaverat :

et ipse ex Helvetiis uxorem duxerat :

sororem et propinquas suas aliarum civitatum prin-
 cipibus in matrimonium dederat.

365 Favet Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem :

odit etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos :

eorum enim adventu potentia ejus deminuta erat, et
 Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque
 honoris restitutus erat.

370 30. Sperat se, si quid accidat Romanis, regnum
 per Helvetios obtinere posse : imperio populi Romani
 non modo de regno, sed etiam de eâ, quam habet,
 gratiâ, desperat.

Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, cum paucis

375 Caesar resolves
to punish Dum-
norix. ante diebus equites adversum proelium
 gessissent, Dumnorigem atque ejus
 equites initium illius fugae fecisse : nam equitatu,
 quem auxilio Caesari Ædúi miserant, Dumnorix

præcerat: eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum
perterritum. 38c

Quibus rebus cognitis, certissimæ res ad has sus-
piciones accedebant. Dumnorix enim per fines
Sequanorum Helvetios traduxerat: obsides inter eos
dandos curaverat: ea omnia nec Caesar jusserat,
neque Ædui ipsi cognoverant: a magistratu Æduorum 385
accusatus erat. Quas ob res Caesar satis causæ esse
arbitratur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret,
aut civitatem animadvertere juberet.

31. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat:

Caesar Divitiaci fratris summum in populum 390
Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem,
egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam, cognoverat:
et verebatur, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum
offenderet.

Itaque primo Divitiacum ad se vocat: cotidianos 395
interpretes removit: per C. Valerium But first lays the
matter before
Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, Divitiacus, his
brother.
familiarem suum, cui summam omnium
rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur.

Simul docet, quæ in concilio Gallorum de Dum- 400
norige dicta sint; ostendit quæ separatim quisque de
eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus
offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causâ cognitâ, statuât,
vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

32. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem ob- 405
secrat, ne quid gravius in fratrem statuât. Dicit se

scire illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere; se enim gratiâ plurimum domi atque in reliquâ Galliâ, Dumnorigem minimum propter
 410 adolescentiam potuisse; illum per se crevisse: iis opibus illum non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paeno ad perniciem suam usum esse. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existinatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse
 415 eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, omnes existimatos id voluntate suâ factum esse: quam-ob-rem totius Galliae animos a se aversum iri.

33. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit: consolatur
 420 rogat, ut finem orandi faciat: ostendit se tanti Divitiacum aestimare, ut et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet: ostendit, quae in eo reprehendat: proponit, quae ipse intelligat,
 425 quae civitas queratur: monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

34. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus est
 430 Caesar resolved to attack the enemy both in front and rear, but he was balked by a false alarm. hostes sub monte concedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo: misit, qui cognoscerent, qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus. Renu-
 tium est facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ Titum

Labienum, legatum propraetore, cum duabus legionibus 435
 et iis ducibus qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum
 montis ascendere jubet: suum consilium ostendit.
 Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes
 ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque ante se mittit.
 P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, 440
 et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat,
 cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

35. Primâ luce summus mons a Labieno tenebatur:
 Caesar ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et
 quingentis passibus aberat, neque, ut postea ab cap- 445
 tivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni co-
 gnitus est: Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit;
 dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab
 hostibus teneri: se id a Gallicis armis atque insignibus
 cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem 450
 subducit, aciem instruit. Caesar Labieno praeceperat,
 ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope
 hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore
 in hostes impetus fieret; monte occupato, nostros
 expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. 455

36. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar
 cognovit, et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra
 movisse, et Considium timore perterritum, quod non
 vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse: eodem die solito
 intervallo hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab 460
 eorum castris castra ponit.

Postridie ejus diei } omnino biduum supererat,
 P

cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a
 465 Cæsar marches to Bibracte, followed by the Helvetii. Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maxi-
 mo et copiosissimo non amplius millium
 passuum duodeviginti aberat, rei fru-
 mentariæ prospiciendum esse existimavit: iter ab
 Helvetiis avêrtit ac Bibracte ira contendit. Ea res per
 fugitivos L. Aemilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum,
 470 hostibus nuntiatur.

37. Helvetii Romanos summo timore perterritos
 discedere a se existimabant, quod pridie, superioribus
 locis occupatis, proelium non commiserant. Eos re
 frumentariâ intercludi posse confidebant. Commutato
 475 consilio iter convertunt: nostros a novissimis agmine
 insequi, ac lacerare coeperunt.

Cæsar id animum advertit, et copias suas in prox-
 ima collem subduxit, equitatumque,
 480 Cæsar defeats the Helvetii near Bibracte. qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit.
 Ipso interim in colle medio triplicem
 aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranorum: sed
 in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ citiore
 proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocat:
 totum montem hominibus complet, et interea sarcinas
 485 in unum locum confert, et cum ab his, qui in superiore
 acie constiterant, muniri jubet.

38. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, im-
 pedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi con-
 fertissimâ acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalangem
 490 fecerunt et sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

Caesar, primum suum, deinde omnium ex conspectu equos removet; itaque aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tollit: cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Ea disjectâ, gladiis de- 495 strictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu jactato 500 brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare.

39. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere cœperunt. Capto monte, nostri succedunt. 505 Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenire coeperunt.

Id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese recep- 510 erant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani signa converterunt, et bipartito intulerunt: prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac summotis militibus resisteret, tertia, ut venientes sustineret. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter 515 pugnatum est.

40. Impetus nostrorum diutius sustinere non poterant: alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem recep-

erunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se
 520 contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab horâ
 septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem
 videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad
 impedimenta pugnatum est; propterea quod pro
 vallo carros objecerant et e loco superiore in nostros
 525 venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros
 rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, nostrosque
 vulnerabant. Cum diu pugnatum esset, nostri im-
 pedimentis castrisque potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis
 filia atque unus e filiis captus est.

530 41. Ex eo proelio circiter hominum centum et
 triginta millia superfuerunt, eâque totâ nocte con-
 tinenter ierunt. Iter nullam partem noctis inter-
 miserunt: die quarto in fines Lingonum pervenerunt:
 propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam oc-
 535 cisorum nostri triduum morati eos sequi non potu-
 erunt. Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit,
 ne eos frumento neve aliâ re juvarent: qui si juvis-
 sent, dixit, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum.
 Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi
 540 coepit.

Helvetii omnium rerum inopiâ adducti legatos de
 deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui cum
 545 The Helvetii sur-
 render and are
 sent away home.
 eum in itinere convenissent, se ad pedes
 projecerunt, suppliciterque locuti flentes

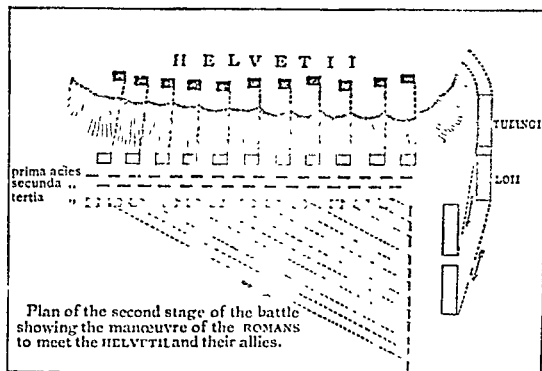
pacem petierunt: et cum eos in eo loco, quo tum
 essent, suum adventum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt.

42. Eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis adducti, in tantâ multitudine dediticiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimabant: itaque primâ nocte e castris Helvetiorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt. Quod ubi Caesar rescivit, quorum per fines ierant, his, ut conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. 550

43. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latovicos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit: quod, omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id maxime eâ ratione fecit, quod noluit, eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare: ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae Allobrogibus que essent. Aedui petierunt, ut Boios in finibus suis collocarent, et Caesar concessit. His agros dederunt: et postea in eandem juris libertatisque conditionem, quam ipsi habuerunt, receperunt. 560

575 44. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt,
 Documenta found stating the number of the Helvetii. litteris Graecis confectae, et ad Caesarem
 relatae; quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio
 confecta erat, quot domo exissent eorum,
 qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes
 580 mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat
 capitum Helvetiorum ducenta et sexaginta tria millia.
 Tulingorum sex et triginta millia, Latovicorum quat-
 tuordecim, Rauricorum tria et viginti, Boiorum duo
 et triginta; ex his qui arma ferre possent, ad nona-
 585 ginta duo millia. Summa omnium erat ad trecenta
 et sexaginta octo millia.

Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut
 Caesar imperaverat, reperti sunt centum et decem
 millia.



NOTES.

1. *Omnis*, not 'all Gaul,' but 'Gaul as a whole.'
4. *inter se*, 'from each other': a common expression with verbs of *comparison* or *contrast*.
7. *Matrona et Sequana*. The Matroná (Marne) flows into the Sequana (Seine) a few miles above Paris.
9. *provinciae*. The district always spoken of by Caesar as *provincia* or *provincia nostra* lies to the south of the Cevennes, and extends from the Alps on the east to the Garonne on the west. The Romans gained a permanent footing in the district about 121 B.C., and it was called variously '*provincia*,' 'Gallia Transalpina,' or 'Gallia Ulterior.' Later it was known by the name of Gallia Narbonensis. Provence is a survival of the name '*provincia*.'
- longissime absunt*, 'are farthest removed from.'
21. *Oceano*, the Atlantic Ocean.
23. *septentriones*, a word used in the singular as well as plural, signifying the constellation of the 'Great Bear,' or 'Charles's Wain;' hence the 'North.'
27. *orientem solem*, the east. 30. *occasum solis*, the west.
31. *Helvetios*. See Introduction.
- ditissimus*, superlative of *dives*, contracted form of *divitissimus*.
33. *regni*, 'regal power.'
34. *nobilitatis*. *Nobilitas* = the body of '*nobiles*.' The Gauls were divided into two classes, rich and poor.
36. *exirent*. Find out the reason for every verb in the subjunctive mood. Here *exirent* is subjunctive expressing *purpose* with *ut*.

39. *loei natura*, 'the natural features of the place.' These natural features were the Jura on the west, on the south the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone, on the north and east the Rhine.

49. *pro*, 'in proportion to.'

51. *milla passuum*, 'miles.' The Roman mile, a thousand paces, was about 142 yards less than an English mile. *Millia*, acc. case. Why?

73. *principatum*, 'the first place' in influence.

76. *firmissimos*, 'most resolute.'

78. *per indicium*, 'by information,' that is 'by informers.'

79. *ex vinculis*, 'in chains,' a phrase similar to '*ex equo*' = on horseback.

81. *damnaretur*, 'if he were to be condemned,' subjunctive because a pure supposition.

82. *dicendae causae*, 'for making his defence.'

83. *famillam*, a Roman expression, which in its widest sense includes not only relations but slaves, vassals, and debtors reduced to a condition of slavery.

87. *jus suum*, 'its rights.' Orgetorix procured his acquittal by intimidation, but the 'magistrates' roused the people to arms to maintain their authority.

91. *sibi mortem conscivisse*, 'that he committed suicide.'

99. *domum reditiōis*, 'of a return home.' *Domum* is acc. governed by the verbal notion in the noun '*reditiōis*.'

101. *Raurici et Tulingi et Latovici*, tribes on the German side of the Rhine.

127. *provinciae imperat*, 'imposes on the province a requisition for a very large number of troops.' This is a common Roman expression for demands of men or supplies of corn.

129. *Gallia ulteriore* = the province: called *ulterior* in contrast to *Gallia citerior*, which lay upon the Italian side of the Alps.

130. *ad*, 'in the neighbourhood of.'

135. *obtinebant*, not 'obtained' but 'held.'

136. *ejus*, i.e. Caesar.

138. *L. Cassium*. In B.C. 107 the Tigurini, one of the cantons of the Helvetii, marched into the territory of the Allobroges, led by Divico. They defeated the consul, *L. Cassius Longinus*, who was killed in the engagement.

141. *concedendum esse, impetsonal gerundive*, 'that permission ought to be given.'

143. *temperaturos esse*, would refrain from : *temperare* in this sense is not generally found without *sibi*.

145. *diem*, 'time.'

147. *imperaverat*, 'he had demanded.'

149. *ad*, 'by.' *Idus Aprilis* = April 13th.

151. *infuit*. Caesar is speaking of that part of the lake where the river flows from it.

ad montem Juram. The wall and ditch were made from the point where the Rhone flows from the lake to a point on the south bank of the river close to where the Jura abuts on the north bank of the Rhone, at Fort L'Ecluse.

171. *suâ sponte*, 'by their own means.'

173. *deprecator*, one who uses an earnest entreaty : translate here 'mediator' to suit the context.

179. *novis rebus studebat*, 'was aiming at a revolution.'

184. *ne . . . prohibeant*, 'not to stop the Helvetii on the march,' a *negative purpose* after *dant obsides*.

187. *Santonum*. The Santones occupied the country on the lower Garonne. Their chief town, *Mediolanum Santonum*, is Saintes on the Charente.

189. *Tolosatum*. The capital of the Tolosates was taken by A. Servilius Caepio, B.C. 106, in the war with the Cimbri and Teutones.

196. *magnis itineribus*, 'by forced marches.'

200. *legionibus*. At the commencement of this campaign, Caesar's forces would number about 24,000 men.

206. *Ocelo*. If *Ocelum* be Usseaux in Piedmont, then Caesar must have marched into Gaul over the Mont Genève.

ab, 'from the neighbourhood of Ocelum.'

210. *Helvetii*. The *Helvetii* numbered in men, women, and children, nearly 400,000.

213. *populabantur*. Notice the change of tense, 'were laying waste.'

216. *omni tempore*, 'always.'

223. *Caesarem certioorem faciunt*. Note the phrases *facere certioorem* and *certior fieri*, 'to inform,' and 'to be informed.'

228. *nihil reliqu*. *Reliqui* is the neuter genitive of the adjective used as a noun. Note this use, and compare with it *multum boni*, *plus mali*, etc. Translate, 'nothing remaining.'

230. *non expectandum*, etc., 'decided that he ought not to wait.' This is the impersonal gerundive with *esse* understood.

231. *pervenirent*. *Dum* with *facts* takes indicative, with *contingencies* or *possibilities*, subjunctive. Translate, 'until they should arrive.'

232. *sociorum*, i.e. the *Aedui*, who had been allies of the Romans for 50 years, and the *Allobroges*.

233. *Arar*. Its modern name is *Saône*, derived from another name sometimes given to the river, *Sauconna*. It forms the boundary line between the *Aedui* and *Sequani*.

236. *suat*. Subj. in indirect question. *in utram partem*, 'in which direction'

238. *tres jam partes*, 'fully three parts.' *Jam* is often so placed.

240. *de tertiâ vigiliâ*, 'at the beginning of the third watch.' For civil as well as for military purposes the Roman night was divided into four '*vigiliae*' of three hours each; first watch, 6 to 9 p.m., second watch, 9 to 12, and so on.

248. *quattuor pagos*. Caesar says that *Helvetia* is divided into four cantons. He only gives the name of two of them, the *Tigurini* and the *Verbigeni*. The *Tigurini* probably occupied the country between the lakes of *Morat* and *Geneva*: it is supposed that the *Verbigeni* lived immediately east of

them. Strabo gives the name of the third as Tugeni, whose name is said to survive in Tugen, a village at the east end of Lake Zürich. The name of the fourth is unknown.

253. *insiguem calamitatem*. See note on line 138.

258. *ejus soceri*, Caesar's father-in-law. Caesar had married Calpurnia, daughter of Piso, the year before.

260. *in Arare*, 'on the Arar.'

265. *fecerat*, viz., had bridged the Arar. It must have been done by boats.

267. *Divico*. He must now have been a very old man, for the battle with Cassius had been fought fifty years before, in B.C. 107.

270. *egit*. Note the phrase '*agere cum*,' 'to have dealings with,' here = 'to hold parley with.'

273. *ne oblitus sis*, 'do not forget.' *Ne* with the imperative is not used in good prose; it usually takes either pres. or perf. subjunctive.

277. *His, legatis*.

278. *me invito*, 'without my permission.'

280. *Cum ea ita sint*, 'though these things are so.'

Allobrogas. The Greek accusative plural is usual in the case of foreign names.

288. *vident*, plural, as *equitatus* is collective.

289. *cupidius*, 'too eagerly.'

novissimum agmen, 'the rear of the column.' *Novus*, like *velus*, has in good Latin no comparative. *Vetustior* supplies the place of *veterior*, and *magis novus* of *novior*. *Novissimus* always means 'last.'

290. *alieno*, 'unfavourable.'

292. *sublati sunt*, 'were elated.'

298. *iter fecerunt*, 'marched'

300. *quinis, senis*. The distributive numeral used here shows that the interval of five or six miles was kept up on each of the fifteen days.

303. *flagitabat*, 'kept on asking.' Note the double accusative *Aeduo* *frumentum*.

essent polliciti, subjunctive because a part of Caesar's demand: not 'which they had promised,' but 'which (he said) they had promised.'

307. *flumine, navibus*. Why ablative?

311. *diem ex die*. *Diem* is an adverbial accusative, not the object of *ducunt*. The phrase fully expressed would be *ducunt in diem ex die Caesarem*. *Ducunt*, 'put him off.'

312. *conferri*, 'contributed' by individuals: *comportari*, 'brought' to Caesar: *adesse*, 'was close at hand.'

313. *diutius*, 'too long.'

314. *frumentum*. Each infantry soldier had a monthly allowance of four bushels of corn; each of the cavalry twelve of corn and forty-two of barley.

317. *magistratui*, in abstract sense, 'office.'

318. *tam necessario tempore*, 'at so urgent a crisis.'

319. *sublevetur*, subjunctive, because not expressing only a fact, but because the want of help is the ground of Caesar's accusation.

321. *magna ex parte*, 'to a great extent.'

325. *plurimum valet*, 'has most weight with.'

326. *privatim*, 'as private individuals.'

329. *jam...non*, 'no longer.'

336. *enuntiem*, indirect question.

339. *pluribus praesentibus*, 'in the presence of too many.'

340. *jactari*, 'talked about.'

342. *ex solo*, 'from him in private.'

343. *dicat*, i.e. *Liscus*.

344. *secreto*, 'apart' (from *Liscus*).

346. *audacia*, abl. of quality; 'a man of the greatest audacity.'

349. *gratia*, 'influence.'

350. *novarum rerum cupidum*, 'eager for change.'

351. *portoria*, tolls paid for goods going in or coming out of seaports; also tolls on rivers and bridges and payable at frontiers.

352. *vectigalla*, all revenues, a wider term than *portoria*.

redemerat, 'held in contract.' The Aedui seem to have had the same practice of letting out the taxes as the Romans. These contractors were called '*publicani*,' and they sub-let the collection of particular districts to others. The taxes amongst the Aedui were put up to public auction, and when Dumnorix bid ('*illo licente*') no one dared to bid against him.

354. *rem familiarem*, 'his private fortune.'

355. *facultates*, 'means.'

358. *domi*, 'in his own tribe.'

359. *largiter posse*, 'to have wide influence,' compare *plus, plurimum, posse*.

360. *Biturigibus*, a Celtic tribe separated from the Aedui by the (Liger) Loire. Their chief town was Avaricum.

361. *collocaverat in matrimonium*, 'had given in marriage.'

362. *uxorem duxerat*, 'had married a wife' (Orgetorix's daughter). *Ducere uxorem* and *ducere* alone are used of the bridegroom; lit. 'to lead home.'

365. *favet*, 'he has sympathies with.'

366. *suo nomine*, 'on his own account,' 'on personal grounds.'

370. *si quid accidat*, a euphemism, or softening down of something which might suggest disagreeable ideas, 'if anything should happen to,' etc. He does not like to suggest the idea of their defeat.

371. *imperio*, 'under the rule of.' A sort of abl. of time, 'when,' or perhaps abl. of 'attendant circumstances.'

374. *in quaerendo*, 'in the course of inquiry.'

375. *paucis diebus*, abl. of the measure of time. *Ante*, adverb.

378. *auxilio Caesari*, 'to the help of Caesar.' *auxilio*, dat. of *purpose*. *Caesari*, dat. of *recipient*.

377. nam...praeerat is inserted by way of parenthesis. Equitatum resumes the acc. with inf. after reperiebat.

381. res, 'facts.'

386. satis causae, 'sufficient reason.' Compare *multum boni*.

387. in eum animadverteret, 'punish him.'

393. ejus supplicio, 'by punishing him,' i.e., Dumnorix. ejus, objective genitive.

395. cotidianos, 'usual.'

397. principem, 'a distinguished man.'

401. dicta sint, dixerit. Why subjunctive?

de eo apud eo, 'about Dumnorix in his (Caesar's) presence.'

403. causā cognitā statuāt, 'will hear the case and decide.'

406. gravius, 'too severe.'

410. per eo, i.e., Divitiacus.

414. a Caesare, 'if any severe treatment should have been inflicted on him by Caesar.' *accido* is here regarded as a passive verb.

ipse, Divitiacus. apud eum, Caesar.

420. tanti, gen. of price, 'so highly.'

422. ejus voluntati, 'in consideration of his good will.' condonare with dat. signifies 'to forgive an offence for the sake of another person.'

423. adhibet, 'he has his brother present.'

424. reprehendat. Why subjunctive?

426. suspiciones, 'everything that would give rise to suspicion.'

426. praeterita, neut. pl., 'the past.'

Divitiaco, 'to oblige his brother Divitiacus.'

428. agat, loquatur. Why subjunctive?

433. in circuitu, 'in its circuit,' that is 'on its opposite side.'

Caesar wished to attack the enemy in the rear by sending men to ascend the heights from behind.

436. *ducibus*, 'as guides.'

440. *rei*, gen. after words signifying skill, etc.

441. *L. Sullae*, the Dictator, Lucius Cornelius Sulla.

M. Crassi. Marcus Licinius Crassus defeated Spartacus and the insurgent slaves in Lucania, B.C. 71.

443. *primâ luce*, 'at daybreak.'

448. *voluerit*, Caesar. Subj. because in a dependent sentence in *oratio obliqua*.

449. *a*, 'by means of.'

insignibus, 'accoutrements.'

456. *multo die*, 'late in the day.'

459. *pro viso*. Considius thought that Labienus' troops on the mountain were Gauls.

459. *solito*, five or six miles.

462. *ejus diei*: *pridie* and *postridie* may take a gen. (of the thing measured) or an acc. after them.

463. *cum*. *Cum* marks a time at the end of which the corn was to be distributed: 'only two days were wanting to the time when,' etc.

465. *millium passuum*, gen. after *spatio* understood.

469. *fugitivos*, 'runaway slaves.'

decurionis. Three hundred cavalry were attached to each legion. These were divided into ten *turmae*, each *turma* being commanded by three *decuriones* and three subordinate officers, called *optiones*.

473. *re frumentaria*. *Res* has generally to be translated freely according to the context: here, 'corn supply.'

480. *colle medio*, 'the hill half-way up.'

triplicem aciem. The legion consisted of ten cohorts. When Caesar drew up his legion in the *triplex acies*, there were four cohorts in front in line, with the interval of a cohort between each; in rear of these and opposite the intervals

were three cohorts at cohort distance, and again three more in the rear of these covering the first line, thus :--

<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	7	6	5
<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	

485. his, 'these' already mentioned two legions.

489. confertissima acie, abl. of instrument.

489. phalangem fecerunt, 'formed a compact mass'; the front line locked their shields closely together.

490. successerunt, 'drew up to.'

491. suum, *equum*.

omnium, 'all his staff,' not of course the cavalry.

497. impedimento, predicative dative.

498. cum ferrum, etc., seeing that the iron head had got bent.

500. multi ut, 'so that many preferred,' etc.

501. nudo corpore, 'with bodies exposed.'

505. capto monte, 'the mountain being reached by the enemy.'

508. ex itinere, 'on their march,' as they were marching.

latere aperto, 'on the exposed flank,' which, as the shields were carried on the left arm, would be the right.

512. signa converterunt, 'wheel round.'

bipertito intulerunt, 'charged in two divisions.'

513. victis, the Helvetii on the hill.

514. venientes, the Boii and Tulingi.

515. ancipiti proello, 'on two fronts.' See plan of the battle.

518. alteri, *Helvetii*; alteri, *Boii et Tulingi*.

520. *nam* explains why he says *contulerunt se* instead of the stronger term *fugerunt*.

hoc, 'in the course of this,' etc.

cum, 'although.'

521. *aversum*, 'in flight.'

ab horâ septimâ, from '1 P.M.

522. *multam noctem*, 'till far on in the night.'

524. *e loco superiore*, 'from this vantage-ground.'

532. *nullam partem*, acc. of time 'how long.'

537. *qui si juvissent*, 'if they should aid them.'

538. *eodem loco quo*, 'just like the *Helvetii*.'

550. *Verbigenus*. See note on line 249.

552. *in tantâ multitudine*, 'when there was so large a number.'

555. *inesque*, *que* is explanatory, 'that is to say, the borders,' etc.

556. *quod ubi*, etc., 'when Caesar found this out.'

558. *sibi purgati*, 'cleared of blame in his eyes:' *sibi* is *ethic dative*.

572. *concessit*, 'gave way.'

575. *tabulae*, 'lists.'

576. *litteris Graecis*, 'in Greek characters.' The Gauls had no alphabet of their own, but they probably learned the use of letters from their intercourse with the merchants of Marseilles, and other Greek settlements on the coast.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i> , ablative.	<i>m.</i> , masculine.
<i>acc.</i> , accusative.	<i>n.</i> , neuter.
<i>adj.</i> , adjective.	<i>nom.</i> , nominative.
<i>adv.</i> , adverb.	<i>num.</i> , numeral.
<i>com.</i> , common.	<i>part.</i> , participle.
<i>comp.</i> , comparative.	<i>pass.</i> , passive.
<i>conj.</i> , conjunction.	<i>perf.</i> , perfect.
<i>dat.</i> , dative.	<i>pl.</i> , plural.
<i>def.</i> , defective.	<i>poss.</i> , possessive.
<i>demons.</i> , demonstrative.	<i>prep.</i> , preposition.
<i>distrib.</i> , distributive.	<i>pres.</i> , present.
<i>f.</i> , feminine.	<i>pron.</i> , pronoun.
<i>frequent.</i> , frequentative.	<i>pronom.</i> , pronominal.
<i>gen.</i> , genitive.	<i>reflex.</i> , reflexive.
<i>gov.</i> , governing.	<i>rel.</i> , relative.
<i>imper.</i> , imperative.	<i>sing.</i> , singular.
<i>impers.</i> , impersonal.	<i>subst.</i> , substantive.
<i>incept.</i> , inceptive.	<i>superl.</i> , superlative.
<i>indecl.</i> , indeclinable.	<i>v.a.</i> , verb active.
<i>indef.</i> , indefinite.	<i>v.dep.</i> , verb deponent
<i>inf.</i> , infinitive.	<i>v.n.</i> , verb neuter.
<i>irreg.</i> , irregular.	<i>voc.</i> , vocative.
<i>lit.</i> , literally.	

VOCABULARY.

I.

omu-is, -e, <i>adj.</i> , all, every.	<i>v.n. and a.</i> 3, I dwell, I inhabit.
Gall-ia, -iae, <i>f.</i> , Gaul.	hic, haec, hoc, <i>demons. pron</i> this.
in, <i>prep.</i> , <i>with acc.</i> , into, for, against; <i>with abl.</i> , in, on, at, upon, among.	lingu-a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , language.
tres, tria (<i>gen.</i> , trium), <i>num. adj.</i> , three.	in'stitüt-um, -i, <i>n.</i> , custom.
par-s, -tis, <i>f.</i> , a part.	lex, lēg-is, <i>f.</i> , a law.
divid-o, -ere, divīs-i, divīs-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I divide.	inter, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> , among, between.
un-us, -a, -um, <i>num. adj.</i> , one.	se (<i>or sese</i>), <i>reflex. pron. sing. and pl.</i> , himself, herself, itself, themselves.
Belg-ac, -arum, <i>m. pl.</i> , the Belgae, the Belgians.	dif-fer-o, -re, dis-tul-i, dī'lat-um, <i>v.n. irreg.</i> , I am different, I differ.
al-ter, -tera, -terum (<i>gen.</i> , altērius; <i>dat.</i> , altēri), <i>adj.</i> , the one (of two); alter...alter, the one...the other.	ab or a, <i>prep. gov. abl.</i> , by, from, away.
Aquitani-i, -orum, <i>m. pl.</i> , the Aquitani, inhabitants of S.W. Gaul.	Garum-n-a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , the Garonne, a river of Gaul.
ter-tius, -tia, -tium, <i>adj.</i> , the third.	flu-men, -mīnis, <i>n.</i> , a river (fluo, I flow).
Gall-i, -orum, <i>m. pl.</i> , the Gauls.	Matrōn-a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , the Marne, a river flowing into the Seine just south of Paris.
in-col-o, -ere, -ui (<i>no supine</i>),	et, <i>conj.</i> , and.
	Sēquān-a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , the Seine.

II.

fort-is, -c, *adj.*, brave (*superl.*, fortissimus).

sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

nam, *conj.*, for.

cult-us, -ūs, *m.*, civilization.

atque, *conj.*, and.

human-itas, -itatis, *f.*, refinement.

provinc-ia, -iae, *f.*, a province.

longissime, *superl. adv.*, very far.

ab-sum, -esse, fu-i, *v.n.*, I am away, I am distant.

nec (neque), *conj.*, and not, nor; nec (neque)...nec (neque), neither...nor.

saepe, *adv.*, often.

mercāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a trader.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to, at, towards, for.

is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.

com-me-o, *v.n.* 1, I resort.

im-port-o, *v.a.* 1, I bring into, I import.

re-s, -i, *f.*, a thing, a circumstance.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, that.

anim-us, -i, *m.*, the mind.

hom-o, -inis, *com.*, a man, a person.

ef-fēmin-o, *v.a.* 1, I enervate, I make effeminate.

proxim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, nearest, next.

German-i, -orum, *m.*, the Germans.

trans, *prep. with acc.*, across.

Rhēn-us, -i, *m.*, the Rhine.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.

continenter, *adv.*, continuously, incessantly.

bell-um, -i, *n.*, war.

ger-o, -ere, gess-i, gess-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry on, I do, I wage.

III.

de, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, concerning, of the number of, during.

caus-a, -ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.

Helveti-i, -orum, *m.*, the Helvetii.

quoque, *adv.*, also.

reliqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining.

virt-us, -utis, *f.*, valour (vir, a man).

prae-ced-o, -ere, cess-i, cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I surpass.

fēre, *adv.*, almost, chiefly.

quotidi-anus, -ana, -anum, *adj.*, daily.

proel-ium, -ii, *n.*, a battle.

con-tend-o, -ere, -i, tent-um, *v.n. and a.* 3, I strive, I endeavour, I hasten.

Rhōdān-us, -i, *m.*, the Rhone.
 init-ium, -ii, *n.*, a beginning,
 rise.

cāp-io, -ere, cēp-i, capt-um,
v.a. 3, I take.

con'tin-eo, -ere, -ui, 'tent-um,
v.a. 2, I bound, I restrain.

oceān-us, -i, *m.*, the ocean.

fin-is, -is, *m.*, end; *pl.*, borders,
 territories.

at'ting-o, -ere, 'tīg-i, 'tact-um,
v.a. 3, I border upon, I
 reach.

etiā, *conj.*, also, even.

verg-o, -ere (*no perf. or supine*),
v.n. 3, I lie, I am situated.

septentri-o, -ōnis (*most fre-*
quently pl.), *m.*, the north.

IV.

extrēm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
 last, furthest.

ōr-jor, -iri, -tus sum, *v.dep.* 4,
 I rise.

infer-ior, -ius, *adj.*, lower.

per'tin-eo, -ere, -ui, 'tent-um,
v.n., I reach to, I belong to,
 I pertain to.

spect-o, *v.a.* 1, I look, I face.

ori-ens, *pres. part. from orior*.
 sol, sol-is, *m.*, the sun.

Aquitān-ia, -iae, *f.*, Aquitaine.

Pyrēnae-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 Pyrenean.

mon-s, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.

oc'cas-us, -ūs, *m.*, setting, or
 going down, west.

V.

apud, *prep. with acc.*, at, in,
 among.

longe, *adv.*, by far.

nobl-is, -e, *adj.*, noble, re-
 nowned.

dit-issimus, -issima, issimum,
superl. adj., richest (*dives*;
comp., ditior).

Orgētōr-ix, -Igis, *m.*, Orge-
 torix.

cupidit-as, -atis, *f.*, desire,
 eagerness.

regn-um, -i, *n.*, a kingdom,
 royal power.

in'dūc-o, -ere, 'dūx-i, 'duct-um,
v.a. 3, I lead on, excite.

con'jura-tio, -tionis, *f.*, a plot,
 a conspiracy (*con, juro, I*
swear).

nobl-itas, -itatis, *f.*, nobility.

fac-io, -ere, fec-i, fact-um, *v.a.*
 3, I do, I make.

civ-itas, -itatis, *f.*, a state.

per'suad-eo, -ere, 'suas-i, 'sua-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I persuade.

ut, *conj.*, that, in order that;
adv., as, how.

su-us, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, his
 own, her own, its own.

cop-ia, -iae, *f.*, a supply,
 plenty; *pl.*, forces, troops.

ex-eo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v.n.*, I go
 out, I depart.

tot-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole
(*gen.*, totius; *dat.*, toti).

enim, *conj.*, for.

imp̄r-ium, -ii, 'n., command,
dominion, sovereignty.

occup-o, *v.a.* 1, I seize.

cup-io, -ere, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.* 3,
I desire.

facillime, *superl. adv.*, very
easily (*facilis*).

VI.

und̄ique, *adv.*, from all sides.

lōc-us, -i, *m.* (*pl.* -i and -a),
place, ground.

natur-a, -ae, *f.*, nature.

e, ex, *prep. with abl.*, from,
out of, according to.

alt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, high,
deep.

lat-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad,
wide.

Jur-a, -ae, *m.*, the Jura.

lac-us, -ūs, *m.*, lake.

Lemann-us lacus, *m.*, lake of
Geneva.

nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*,
our; *as subst. pl. m.*, our
men.

VII.

non, *adv.*, not.

late, *adv.*, far and wide,
widely.

vag-or, *v.dep.* 1, I wander.

pos-sum, pot-esse, pot-ui, *v.*
irreg., I am able, I can
(*potis*, able, *and sum*).

facile, *adv.*, easily.

am-icus, -ica, -icum, *adj.*,
neighbouring, *as subst.*, a
neighbour.

in-fer-o, -re, 'tul-i, 'lat-um,
v.a., I bring in, I carry on
against, I inflict.

itaque, *adv.*, and so, therefore.

belli-cōsus, -cosa, -cosum, *adj.*,
warlike.

magn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.

dol-or, -ōris, *m.*, pain, grief

af-flic-io, -ere, 'fec-i, 'fect-um,
v.a. 3, I treat, I afflict.

pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, for.

multitud-o, -inis, *f.*, crowd,
large number.

glori-a, -ae, *f.*, glory.

angust-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, nar-
row.

vid-eo, -ere, vid-i, vis-um, *v.a.*
2, I see (*pass.*, I seem).

autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.

longitud-o, -inis, *f.*, length.

mill-ia, -ium, *pl. subst.*, thou-
sand.

pass-us, -ūs, *m.*, a step, a pace
(about 5 feet).

du-cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
two hundred.

quadraginta, *num. adj.*, forty.

latitūd-o, -inis, *f.*, width,
breadth.

centum, *num. adj.*, a hundred.
 octoginta, *num. adj.*, eighty.
 pat-eo, -ere, -ui (*no supine*),
v.n. 2, I lie open, I extend.

VIII.

auctor-itas, -itatis, *f.*, influence,
 authority.
 ad-duc-o, -ere, -dux-i, -duct-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I lead to, I
 bring to.
 pro-ficisc-or, -i, -fect-us sum,
v.dep. 3, I set out.
 com-pār-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare, I
 procure.
 con-stitu-o, -ere, -i, -stitūt-um,
v.a. 3, I put, I appoint, I
 draw up, I determine.
 jument-um, -i, *n.*, a beast of
 burden, a baggage-animal.
 carr-us, -i, *m.*, a cart.
 maxim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
 greatest, very great (*mag-*
nus).
 numer-us, -i, *m.*, number.
 co-ēm-o, -ere, -ēm-i, -empt-um,
v.a. 3, I buy up.
 sement-is, -is, *f.*, a sowing.
 it-er, -inēris, *n.*, a march, a
 journey.
 frument-um, -i, *n.*, corn.
 sup-pet-o, -ere, -ivi, -itum, *v.n.*
 3, I am at hand, I am ready.
 pax, pac-is, *f.*, peace.
 amic-itia, -itiae, *f.*, friendship.

con-firm-o, *v.a.* 1, I strengthen,
 I assert.
 du-o, -ae, -o, *num. adj. pl.*,
 two.

ann-us, -i, *m.*, a year.
 ill-e, -a, -ud, *pron.*, that, he,
 she, it.
 satis, *adv.*, enough.

IX.

IX.

post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after.
 stātū-o, -ere, -ui, statūt-um,
v.a. 3, I determine, I decide.
 legat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, embassy.
 sus-cip-io, -ere, -cēp-i, -cept-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I undertake.
 Castic-us, -i, *m.*, Casticus.
 Catamantalēd-es, -is, *m.*, Cata-
 mantedes.
 fil-ius, -ii, *m.*, a son.
 pat-er, -ris, *m.*, a father.
 mult-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, much,
pl., many.
 ob-tin-eo, -ere, -ni, -tent-um,
v.a. 2, I hold, I obtain.
 senāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the senate.
 popul-us, -i, *m.*, people.
 Roman-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Ro-
 man.
 amic-us, -i, *m.*, a friend.
 ap-pell-o, *v.a.* 1, I call.
 Dumnōr-ix, -igis, *m.*, Dumnorix.
 Ædu-i, -orum, *m.*, the Ædui, a
 tribe of Gauls.
 frat-er, -ris, *m.*, a brother.

Divitiāc-us, -i, *m.*, Divitiacus.
 temp-us, -ōris, *n.*, time.
 principāt-us, -us, *m.*, leadership.
 ī-dem, eī-dem, ī-dem, *demons.*
pron., the same.
 fil-ia, -iae, *f.*, daughter.
 matrimon-ium, -ii, *n.*, marriage.
 d-o, -are, dēd-i, dāt-um, *v.a.*
 1, I give.

X.

fid-es, -ei, *f.*, faith, one's word.
 ius-jurand-um, iur-is-jurand-i,
n., oath.
 per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.
 pot-ens, -entis, *part. and adj.*,
 powerful (possum).
 firm-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong,
 firm.
 pot-ior, -iri, -itus, *v.dep.*, I
 gain possession of.
 sper-o, *v.a. and n.* 1, I hope
 for, I hope.
 indic-ium, -ii, *n.*, information.
 e-nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I disclose, I
 publish.
 mos, mor-is, *m.*, a custom.
 vinc-um, -i, *n.*, a chain, a bond
 (also vinculum).
 dic-o, -ere, dix-i, dict-um, *v.a.*
 3, I say, I speak, I plead, I
 name.
 co'g-o, -ere, co'g-i, co'act-um,
v.a. 3, I collect, I compel
 (cum, together; ago, I drive).

si, *conj.*, if.
 damn-o, *v.a.* 1, I condemn.
 mor-s, -tis, *f.*, death.
 min-or, *v. dep.* 1, I threaten.
 di-es, -ei, *m. and f. (pl. m.)*, a
 day.
 dīc-endae. *See dico.*
 judic-ium, -ii, *n.*, judgment,
 trial.
 famil-ia, -iae, *f.*, household.
 clien-s, -tis, *m.*, a dependant.
 ob'aerāt-us, -i, *m.*, a debtor.
 eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.
 con'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I bring together.
 e'rip-lo, -ere, -ui, rept-um,
v.a. 3, I snatch away, I
 rescue; se eripere, to escape.

XI.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account
 of.
 incit-o, *v.a.* 1, I urge on, I
 arouse.
 ius, iur-is, *n.*, right, law.
 arm-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, arms.
 ex'seq-uor, -i, secut-us sum, *v.*
dep. 3, I follow up.
 con-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*
 1, I attempt.
 magistrat-us, -us, *m.*, a magis-
 trate.
 ager, agr-i, *m.*, a field, a dis-
 trict; *pl.*, country.
 sed, *conj.*, but.

mor-ior, -i, -tuus sum, *v. dep.*
3, I die.

arbitr-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v.*
dep. 1, I think.

ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, very,
as *subst.*, himself.

con'scisc-o, -ere, 'sciv-i, 'scit-
um, *v.a.* 3, I determine, *here*,
I bring about.

par-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare,

primum, *adv.*, firstly, at first.

oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town,

vic-us, -i, *m.*, a village.

-que, *conj.*, and.

privat-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, private.

aedific-ium, -ii, *n.*, a building.

in'cend-o, -ere, -i, 'cens-um,
v.a. 3, I burn.

praeterquam, *adv.*, beyond,
except.

se'cum = cum se.

port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry.

comb'ur-o, -ere, 'uss-i, 'ust-
um, *v.a.* 3, I burn up.

spe-s, -i, *f.*, hope, expectation.

dom-us, -ūs, *and* -i, *f.*, a house,
a home.

red-itio, -itionis, *f.*, a return
(red-eo).

toll-o, -ere, sustul-i, sublat-
um, *v.a.* 3, I raise, I take
away, I elate.

pericul-um, -i, *n.*, danger.

sub'eo, -ire, -ii, 'itum, *v.n.*, I
go under, I undergo.

par-atus, -ata, -atum, *perf.*
part., prepared (paro).

XII.

Rauric-i, -orum, *m.*, the Raurici
on south bank of the Rhine.

Tuling-i, -orum, *m.*, the Tu-
lingi.

Latovic-i, -orum, *m.*, the Lato-
vici, a German tribe.

consil-ium, -ii, *n.*, plan, design.

ut-or, -i, us-us sum, *v.dep.* 3,
I use, I make use of.

ex'ur-o, -ere, 'uss-i, 'ust-um,
v.a. 3, I burn up.

una, *adv.*, at the same time,
together.

Boi-i, -orum, *m.*, the Boii.

ad'scisc-o, -ere, 'sciv-i, 'scit-
um, *v.a.* 3, I admit.

omnino, *adv.*, altogether.

Sequān-i, -orum, *m.*, the Se-
quani.

difficil-is, -e, *adj.*, difficult
(facilis).

alt-issimus, *superl. adj.*, (altus
VI.).

im'pend-eo, -ere, -i, pens-um,
v.n. 2, I overhang.

per'pau-i, -ae, -a, *adj.*, very
few.

pro'hib-eo, -ere, -ui, -it-um,
v.a. 2, I hinder, I restrain.

multo, *adv.*, much.

exp'edit-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
encumbered, clear.

Allöhrög-es, -um, *m.*, the Allobroges.
 flu-o, -ere, flux-i, flux-um, *v.n.* 3, I flow.
 non-null-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, some.
 vad um, -i, *n.*, a ford (vado, I go).
 trans'eo, -ire, -i-i, -it-um, *v.n.*, I cross.
 Genāv-a, -ae, *f.*, Geneva.
 pon-s, -tis, *m.*, a bridge.

XIII.

existim-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I reckon.
 vel, *conj.*, or; vel...vel, either...or.
 vis (vim, vi, *pl.* vir-es, -ium), *f.*, strength, force.
 eo, ire, iv-i, or i-i, it-um, *v.n.*, irreg., I go.
 pat-ior, -i, pass-us sum, *v.dep.* 3, I bear, I suffer, I allow.
 profect-io, -iōis, *f.* a setting out.
 convent-us, -us, *m.*, a meeting.
 Caes-ar, -āris, *m.*, Caesar.
 nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce, I tell.
 mātūr-o, *v.n.* 1, I hasten.
 urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.
 ultēr-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, further (ultra, beyond).

per-vēn-io, -ire, vēm-i, vent-um, *v.n.*, I reach, I arrive.
 mil-es, -itis, *m.*, a soldier.
 imper-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I order.
 legi o, -ōnis, *f.*, a legion.
 re'scind-o, -ere, 'scid-i, 'sciss-um, *v.a.* 3, I break down, I cut away.
 jub-co, -ere, juss-i, juss-um, *v.a.* 2, I command.

XIV.

ad'vent-us, -us, *m.*, arrival.
 cert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed, certain.
 fi-o, -eri, fact-us, *v. pass.*, I am made, I become.
 certior fieri, to be informed.
 legāt-us, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, a lieutenant.
 mitt-o, -ere, mis-i, miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send.
 Nammel-us, -i, *m.*, Nammelius, a Helvetian noble.
 Verucloeti-us, -i, *m.*, Vera cloetius, a Helvetian noble.
 princeps, princip-is, *adj.*, first, chief.
 vol-o, vell-e, vol-ui, *v.n.*, I am willing, I wish.
 volunt-as, -atis, *f.*, will, favour, goodwill.
 sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.
 ull-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.

malefic-ium, -ii, *n.*, mischief, harm (male, facio).

memor-ia, -iae, *f.*, memory.

ten-er, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v.a.* 2, I hold.

Luc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lucius.

Cass-ius, -ii, *m.*, Cassius.

cons-ul, ūlis, *m.*, a consul.

oc-cid-o, -ere, -i, 'cis-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill.

exercit-us, -us, *m.*, an army.

pell-o, -ere, pepul-i, puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive, I defeat.

'sub, *prep.*, with *acc.* and *abl.*, under, close to.

jug-um, -i, *n.*, a yoke, a ridge (of a mountain).

con'ced-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.a.* 3, I grant, I allow.

put-o, *v.a.* 1, I think.

facult-as, -atis, *f.*, opportunity, means.

daretur, *from do.*

in'imic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfriendly (amicus, a friend).

temper-o, *v.n.* 1, I refrain.

injur-ia, -iae, *f.*, injustice, wrong.

re'spond-er, -ere, -i, 'spons-um, *v.a.* 2, I answer.

de'liber-o, *v.a.* 1, I deliberate, I consider.

sum-o, -ere, sumps-i, sumpt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take, I choose.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

con'vĕn-io, -ire, vĕn-i, -tum,

v.n. 4, I come together, I agree, I meet.

Id-us, -uum, *f. pl.*, the Ides.

April-is, -is, *m.*, April.

re'vert-or, -i, 'vers-us, *v.depr.* 3, I return.

XV.

inter-ea, *adv.*, meanwhile.

in'flu-o, -ere, 'flux-i, 'flux-um, *v.n.* 3, I flow into.

mur-us, -i, *m.*, a wall.

foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch.

per'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring, I carry.

de'inde, *adv.*, then, in the next place.

prae'sid-ium, -ii, *n.*, a guard, garrison (prae, sedeo).

dis'pon-o, -ere, 'pos-ui, posit-um, *v.a.* 3, I place in different parts, I station.

castell-um, -i, *n.*, a small fort, a stronghold.

commun-io, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.* 4, I fortify strongly.

ita, *adv.*, so, thus.

facilius, *comp. adv.*, see facile.

tandem, *adv.*, at last, at length.

vĕn-io, -ire, vĕn-i, vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come.

neg-o, *v.a.* 1, I deny, I refuse, I say...not.

os'tend-o, -ere, -i, 'tent-um, *v.a.* 3, I show.

de'jic-io, -ere, jēc-i, 'ject-um,
v.a. 3, I throw down, I de-
ject.

al-ius, -ia, -iud, *adj.*, other,
another; *alii*, some...*alii*,
others.

nav is, -is, *f.*, a ship.

jung-o, -ere, junx-i, 'junct-um,
v.a. 3, I join.

rat-is, -is, *f.*, a raft, a ship.

com'plur-es, -a, *adj.*, many.

non nunquam, *adv.*, sometimes.

inter'du, *adv.*, by day.

saeplus, *comp. adv.*, see saepe.

noctu, *adv.*, by night.

perrump-o, -ere, rūp-i, rupt-
um, v.a. 3, I break through.

hic, *adv.*, here.

minim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
least, smallest.

altitud-o, -inis, *f.*, height,
depth.

op-us, -is, *n.*, work.

munit-io, -ionis, *f.*, fortifying.

con'curs-us, -us, *m.*, a running
together, massing.

tel-um, -i, *n.*, weapon, shaft.

re'pell-o, -ere, reppul-i, repul-
um, I drive back.

conat-us, -us, *m.*, an attempt.

de'sist-o, -ere, 'stit-i, 'stit-um,
v.n. 3, I leave off, I cease
from, I desist.

XVI.

re'linqu o, -ere, 'liqu-i, 'lict-
um, v.a. 3, I leave.

vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.

primo, *adv.*, at first.

nol-o, nol-e, nol-ui, v.n., I am
unwilling.

spont-e, *abl.*, spont-is, *gen.* (*no
other cases*), *f.*; suā sponte,
of one's own accord.

deprecat-or, -oris, *m.*, an inter-
cessor, mediator.

grat-ia, iae, *f.*, favour, popu-
larity; *pl.*, thanks.

largit-io, -ionis, *f.*, liberality,
bribery.

plurimum, *adv.*, most.

duc-o, -ere, dux-i, duct-um, v.a.
3, I lead; in matrimonium
ducere=to marry.

ad'duct-us, see adduco.

nov-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.

stud-eo, -ere, -ui, v.n. 2, I
desire earnestly.

quam, *adv.*, than (*with comp.*);
as...as possible (*with superl.*).

plurim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, most,
very many.

ob-ses, -sidis, *m. and f.*, a hos-
tage.

ne, *conj.*, lest, in order that
not.

trans'it-urus, see transeo.

XVII.

re'nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I bring back word.

vell-e, *see* volo.

Santôn-es, -um, *m.*, the Santones, a Celtic people.

Tolosât-es, -ium, *m.*, Tolosates.

ab'sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v.n.*, I am absent, I am distant.

intel'lig-o, -ere, 'lex-i, 'lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I understand.

pat-ens, -entis, *adj.*, open (*pateo*).

frument-arius, -aria, -arium, *adj.*, of corn, corn-growing.

hab-eo, -ere, 'ui, -itum, *v.a.* 2, I have, I consider.

pericul-osus, -osa, -osum, *adj.*, dangerous.

fore, *see* sum.

T=Tit-us, -i, *m.*, Titus.

Labiên-us, -i, *m.*, Labienus.

prae'fic-io, -erè, 'fēc-i, 'fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I set over.

Ital-ia, -iae, *f.*, Italy.

ibi, *adv.*, there.

con'scrib-o, -ere, 'scrips-i, 'script-um, *v.a.* 3, I enrol, I levy.

circum, *prep. with acc.*, around, near.

Aquile-ia, -iae, *f.*, Aquileia, a town in N. Italy.

hiem-o, *v.n.*, I winter.

hibern-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, winter-quarters.

educ-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead out.

quinque, *adj.*, five.

Alp-es, -ium, the Alps.

ire, *see* eo.

XVIII.

Centrôn-es, -um, *m.*, the Ceutrones.

Graiocël-i, -orum, *m.*, the Graioceli, a Gallic tribe.

Caturig-es, -um, *m.*, the Caturiges.

super-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, higher, better, former.

reppulit, *see* repello.

Ocël-um, -i, *n.*, Ocelum, a town in N. Italy.

Vocont-ii, -iorum, *m.*, the Vocontii.

sept-imus, -ima, -imum, *adj.*, seventh.

inde, *adv.*, thence, then.

Seguslav-i, -orum, *m.*, the Segusiavi, a Celtic tribe.

extra, *prep. with acc.*, beyond.

prim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, first.

jam, *adv.*, now, already.

angust-iae, -iarum, *f. pl.*, narrowness, defiles (*angustus*).

tra'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead across (*trans, duco*).

popul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I lay waste, I ravage.

de-fen-do, -ere, -i, -fens-um
v.a. 3, I keep off, I protect, I defend.

XIX.

bene, *adv.*, well.

mer-eo, -ere, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 2,
I earn, I deserve.

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

con-spect-us, -us, *m.*, sight
(conspicio, I behold).

vast-o, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I ravage.

deb-eo, *v.a.* 2, I owe, I ought.

liber-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, children
(liber, free).

servit-us, -ūtis, *f.*, slavery (ser-vus, a slave).

ex-pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I storm, I carry by storm.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam,
pron., a certain one, a cer-tain.

gen-s, -tis, *f.*, a race, a nation,
a people.

nom-en, -inis, *n.*, a name.

Ambarr-i, -orum, *m.*, the Am-barri, a Celtic people.

host-is, -is, *m.*, an enemy.

item, *adv.*, also, likewise.

possess-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a posses-sion (possideo).

fug-a, -ae, *f.*, flight.

re-cip-io, -ere, -cēp-i, -cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I receive.

re-cipere se, to betake one's self.

demonstr-o, *v.a.* 1, I show, I point out.

nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing.

praeter, *prep. with acc.*, be-yond, besides, except.

sol-um, -i, *n.*, soil, ground.

ex-spect-o, *v.a.* 1, I await, I expect.

dum, *conj.*, while, until.

Santōn-es, -um, *m.*, the Sar-tones, a Celtic people.

fortun-a, -ae, *f.*, fortune; *pl.*, property.

XX.

Ar-ar, -āris, *m.*, the Saōne.

in-cred-i-bilis, -bile, *adj.*, incred-ible.

lēn-itas, -itatis, *f.*, slowness.

uter, utra, utrum (*gen.*, utrius, *dat.*, utri), *pron.*, which of the two.

ocul-us, -i, *m.*, eye, eyesight.

judic-o, *v.a.* 1, I judge.

lint-er, -ris, *f.*, a boat.

junct-us. See jungo (XV.).

ex-plorat-or, -ōris, *m.*, a scout, a spy.

quart-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, a fourth.

citra, *prep. gov. acc.*, on this side of.

vigil-in, -ine, *f.*, a watch.
castr-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, a camp.
protect-us. See proficeiscor
(VIII.).
impēd-io, *v.a.* 4, I hinder, I
prevent (in, pes).
in-opin-ans, -antis, *adj.*, not
expecting, unaware.
aggred-ior, -i, 'gress-us, *v.dep.*,
I attack.
con-cid-o, -ere, -i, 'cis-um, *v.a.*
3, I cut to pieces.
mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I entrust, I
command.
silv-a, -ae, *f.*, a wood.
abd-o, -ere, 'did-i, dīt-um,
v.a. 3, I hide.

XVI.

pag-us, -i, *m.*, a village, a can-
ton.
Tigurin-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
Tigurine.
Helvet-ia, -iae, *f.*, Helvetia,
now Switzerland.
quattuor, *adj.*, four
L. = Lucius.
inter-fic-io, -ere, 'fec-i, 'fect-
um, *v.a.* 3, I slay, I kill.
in-sig-nis, -e, *adj.*, distin-
guished, signal.
calamit-as, -atis, *f.*, a disaster.
in-tul-erat. See infero (VII.).
nunc, *adv.*, now.
sive, *conj.*, whether; sive...
sive, whether...or.

cas-us, -us, *m.*, a chance (cado, I fall).
de-us, -i, *m.*, a god.
im-mortal-is, -e, *adj.*, immortal.
poen-a, -ae, *f.*, a punishment, a penalty.
per-solv-o, -ere, -i, 'solut-um, *v.a.* 3, I pay.
public-us, -i, -um, *adj.*, public.
ulcise-or, -i, ult-us sum, *v.dep.* 3, I avenge, I punish.
Pis-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Piso.
av-us, -i, *m.*, a grandfather.
soc-er, -eri, *m.*, a father-in-law.
cad-o, -ere, cecid-i, cas-um, *v.n.* 3, I fall.
mod-us, -i, *m.*, a limit, a manner.
con'sequ-or, -i, 'secut-us, *v.dep.*, I pursue.

XXII.

repent-inns, -Ina, -Inum, *adj.*
sudden (repente, suddenly).
com-mōv-eo, -ere, mōv-i, mot-
um, *v.a.* 2, I disturb.
viginti, *adj.*, twenty.
aegerrime, *superl. adv.*, with
very great difficulty (aegre,
with difficulty).
con-fic-io, -ere, fēc-i, fect-um,
v.a. 3, I accomplish.
Divic-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Divico.
Cassi-anus, -ana, -anum, *adj.*,
Cassian.

dux, duc-is, *m.*, a leader, a general.
 ag-o, -ere, eg-i, act-um, *v.a.* 3, I do, I act, I treat.
 nos, *pl. of ego, pers. pron.*, I.
 ibimus, *from eo* (XIII.).
 ubi, *adv.*, where.
 sin, *conj.*, but if, if however.
 per'sequ-or, -i, 'secut-us sum, *v.dep.*, I follow up, I pursue.
 per'sevē-o, *v.a.* 1, I persist.
 ob'livis-or, -i, oblīt-us sum, *v.dep.*, I forget.
 pris-tinus, -tīna, tīnum, *adj.*, former, ancient.
 vinc-o, -ere, vic-i, vict-um, *v.a.* 3, I conquer.
 despici-o, -ere, 'spex-i, 'spect-um, *v.a.* 3, I look down upon, I disdain.
 magis, *adv.*, more, rather.
 dol-us, -i, *m.*, guile, deceit.
 aut, *conj.*, or.
 insidi-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, ambush, treachery.
 nit-or, -i, nīs-us sum, *v.dep.* 3, I rely upon, I strive.
 sol-eo, -ere, -ītus sum, *v.n.* 2, I am wont, I am accustomed.

XXIII.

rec-ens, entis, *adj.*, fresh, recent.
 de'pon-o, -ere, 'pos-ui, posīt-um, *v.a.*, I lay down, I lay aside.

ego, *pers. pron.*, I.
 invit-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling.
 tempt-o, *v.a. and n.* 1, I attempt, I try.
 vex-o, *v.a.* 1, I harass, I ravage.
 cum (*also written quum*), *conj.*, when, since, although.
 tamen, *adv.*, yet, nevertheless.
 dare, *from do*.
 vult-is, *from volo*.
 satis'fac-io, -ere, 'fec-i, 'fact-um, *v.a.* 3, I satisfy, I apologise.
 tu, *pers. pron.*, thou; *pl. vos*, you.
 tum, *adv.*, then.
 inquam, *v.def.*, I say.
 major-es, -um, *m.*, ancestors.
 in'stitu-o, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v.a.* 3, I instruct, I draw up.
 ac'cip-io, -ere, 'cēp-i, cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I receive (*ad capio*).
 con'suesc-o, -ere, 'suēv-i, 'suēt-um, *v.n.* 3, I accustom myself; *perf.*, I am accustomed.
 test-is, -is, *com.*, a witness.
 respons-um, -i, *n.*, an answer (*respondeo*).
 dat-us. *See do*.
 dis'ced-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I depart.
 post-ērus, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, subsequent, next.
 mōv-eo, -ere, mōv-i, mōt-um, *v.a.* 2, I move.

equitat-us, -us, *m.*, cavalry (eques, a horseman).
 prae-mitt-o, -ere, mis-i, miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send forward.
 cupidius, *comp. adv.*, too eagerly (cupide).
 nov-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.* See novus (XVI).
 ag-men, -mēnis, *n.*, an army in column; novissimum ag-men, the rear.
 in-sequ-or, -i, secut-us sum, *v.dep.*, I follow up.
 all-ēnus, -ēna, ēnum, *adj.*, belonging to another, *here* disadvantageous.
 com-mitt-o, -ere, mis-i, miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring together, *here*, I join.
 pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small; *pl.*, few.

XXIV.

sub-lat-i sunt. See tollo (XI).
 audacius, *comp. adv.*, more boldly (audacter, boldly).
 sub-sist-o, -ere, stit-i, *v.n.* 3, I make a stand.
 laccess-o, -ere, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.* 3, I harass, I attack.
 coep-io, -isse, -i, -tum, *def. v.a.* and *n.* 3, I begin.
 vix, *adv.*, scarcely, with difficulty.
 rapin-a, -ae, *f.*, rapine, plunder.

pabulat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, foraging.
 populat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, ravaging.
 circiter, *adv.*, about.
 quin-decim, *adj.*, fifteen.
 amplius, *adv.*, more (amplius).
 quin-i, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, five each.
 sen-i, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, six each.
 inter-sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v.n.*, I am between.

XXV.

interim, *adv.*, meanwhile.
 cotidie, *adv.*, daily.
 publice, *adv.*, publicly.
 pollic-eor, -eri, -itus sum, *v.dep.*, I promise.
 flagit-o, *v.a.* 1, I demand, I keep asking.
 propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of, close to.
 matūr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ripe.
 pabul-um, -i, *n.*, fodder.
 sub-veh-o, -ere, vex-i, vect-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry up (stream).
 avert-o, -ere, -i, vers-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn aside, I avert.
 confer-o, -re, tul-i, col-lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring together.
 com-port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry together, I collect.
 ad-sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am near. I am at hand.

XXVI.

diutius, *comp. adv.*, too long
(diu, long).

in-st-o, -are, 'stít-i, *v.n.*, I am
near, I press forward.

met-ior, -iri, mens-us sum,
v.dep., I measure out.

oport-et, -ere, -uit, 'v.impers.
2, it behoves.

oportet me, it behoves me=I
ought.

con-voc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call to-
gether, I summon.

Lisc-us, -i, *m.*, Liscus.

summ-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
highest, chief, greatest.

prae-sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v.n.*
irreg., I am before, I am in
command of.

graviter, *adv.*, heavily, vehe-
mently.

ac-cus-o, *v.a.* 1, I accuse, I
bring to trial (*ad, causa*).

quod, *conj.*, because, whereas.

tam, *adv.*, so.

necessari-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
necessary, urgent.

propinqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
near.

sub-lev-o, *v.a.* 1, I raise up, I
aid.

gravius, *comp. adv. of graviter*
(*see above*).

quer-or, -i, quest-us, sum,
v.dep. 3, I complain.

prec-es, -um, *f. pl.*, prayers,
petitions.

de-stitu-o, -ere, -i, -tum, *v.a.*
3, I forsake, I abandon.

denum, *adv.*, at length.

orat-io, -ionis, *f.*, a speech.

pleb-a, -is, *f.*, the common
people.

val-co, *v.n.* 2, I am strong, I
prevail.

privatim, *adv.*, privately.

plus, *comp. adv. and adj.*,
more; *pl. adj.*, several, very
many.

XXVII.

sediti-ōsus, -ōsa, -ōsum, *adj.*,
seditious.

im-prōb-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
wicked, bad.

de-terr-eo, *v.a.* 2, I frighten
off.

satis, *comp. adv.*, better
(*satis*).

per-fer-o, -re, 'tul-i, 'lat-um,
v.a. irreg., I carry through, I
submit to.

dubit-o, *v.a.* 1, I doubt.

quin, *conj.*, that not, but that.

super-o, *v.a. and n.* 1, I over-
come, I prevail.

libert-as, -atis, *f.*, liberty.

erept-urus, *see eripio* (X.).

co-ero-co, *v.a.* 2, I restrain
(*con, arceo*).

quant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great.
 quam-diū, *adv.*, how long.
 tac-eo, *v.n.* 2, I am silent.

XXVIII.

de-sign-o, *v.a.* 1, I point at, I denote.
 plur-es, *see* plus (XXVI.).
 praesen-s, -tis, *adj.*, present (praesum).
 iact-o, *v.a.* 1, I cast about, I discuss.
 celeriter, *adv.*, swiftly, speedily (celer).
 di-mitt-o, -ere, -mis-i, -miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I dismiss.
 re-tin-co, -cre, -ui, -tent-um, *v.a.* 2, I restrain, I detain.
 quaer-o, -ere, quaeiv-i, quae-sit-um, *v.a.* 3, I seek.
 sol-us, -a, -um (*gen.*, sol-ius; *dat.*, sol-i), *adj.*, alone, only.
 liberius, *comp. adv.*, more freely (libere).
 secrēto, *adv.*, secretly.
 re-per-io, -ire, rep-pēr-i, re-pert-um, *v.a.* 4, I find, I discover.
 ver-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, true.
 aud-io, *v.a.* 4, I hear.
 audac-ia, -iae, *f.*, boldness.
 liberal-itas, -itatis, *f.*, generosity (liberalis).
 novae res, a revolution (XVI. and II.).

cupīd-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, eager for, desirous of.
 portor-ium, -ii, *n.*, customs, toll (portus, a harbour).
 vectig-al, -ālis, *n.*, a tax (veho).
 parv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, low.
 pret-ium, -ii, *n.*, a price.
 red-īm-o, -ere, -ēm-i, -empt-um, *v.a.* 3, I buy.
 lic-et, -ere, -ui, *v.impera.* 2, it is lawful, it is allowed.
 nem-o, -inem, *comm.*, no one.
 contra, *prep. with acc.*, against.
 illo-eor, -ēri, -itus, *v.dep.*, I bid.
 aud-eo, aus-us sum, *v.n. semi-dep.* 2, I dare.

XXIX.

familiar-is, -e, *adj.*, belonging to a familia or household, res familiaris = property.
 aug-eo, -ere, aux-i, auct-um, *v.a.* 2, I augment, I increase.
 larg-ior, *v.dep.* 4, I spend money, I bribe.
 sumpt-us, -us, *m.*, expense, cost.
 semper, *adv.*, always.
 al-o, -ere, -ui, -tum (-itum), *v.a.* 3, I feed, I keep up.
 largīter, *adv.*, largely, extensively.
 potent-ia, -iae, *f.*, power (po-

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mat-er, -ris, <i>f.</i> , a mother.	ac'cīd-o, -ere, -i, 'cas-um, <i>v.n.</i> 3, I happen.
Biturīg-es, -um, <i>m.</i> , the Bituriges.	modo, <i>adv.</i> , only.
ille, <i>adv.</i> , there.	de'sper-o, <i>v.n.</i> 1, I despair.
nobl-issimus, -issima, -issimum, <i>superl. adj.</i> See nobilis (<i>V.</i>).	ante, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> , before.
ac, <i>conj.</i> , and.	equ-es, -itis, <i>m.</i> , a horseman ; <i>pl.</i> , cavalry.
potent-issimus, -issima, -issimum, <i>superl. adj.</i> See potens (<i>X.</i>).	advers-us, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , unsuccessful.
col'loc-o, <i>v.a.</i> 1, I put together, I give in marriage.	auxil-ium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , help, aid.
ux-or, -ōris, <i>f.</i> , a wife.	per'terr-co, <i>v.a.</i> 2, I terrify.
sor-or, -ōris, <i>f.</i> , a sister.	co'gnosco-o, -ere, 'gnov-i, 'gnit-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I discover, I learn.
propinqu-a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a (female) relation.	cert-issimus, -issima, -issimum, <i>superl. adj.</i> , most certain (certus).
dederat, <i>from do.</i>	suspīc-io, -iōnis, <i>f.</i> , suspicion ; <i>pl.</i> , grounds of suspicion.
fāv-co, -ere, fāv-i, faut-um, <i>v.n.</i> 2, with <i>dat.</i> , I favour, I am favourable.	ac'cēd-o, -ere, cess-i, 'cess-um, <i>v.n.</i> 3, I go to, I am added.
affinī-as, -atis, <i>f.</i> , kinship, relationship.	dand-es, <i>from do.</i>
od-i, -isse, <i>v.def.</i> (<i>perf.</i> , with <i>pres. signification</i>), I hate.	cur-o, <i>v.a.</i> 1, I take care of, I see (that a thing is done).
de minū-o, -ere, -i, -tum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I make less.	juss-erat, <i>from jubeo.</i>
antīqu-us, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , ancient.	quare, <i>adv.</i> , wherefore.
hon-or, -ōris, <i>m.</i> , esteem.	anim'ad'vert-o, -ere, -i, 'vers-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I perceive ; anim-advertere in, I rebuke (animus, ad, verto).
re'stitu-o, -ere, -i, -tum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I restore, I replace.	

XXX.

XXXI.

re'pugn-o, *v.n.* 1, I resist, I refuse.
stud-ium, -ii, *n.*, zeal, desire, regard.

e'greg-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*,
eminent, great (e, grex, a
herd).

justit-ia, -iae, *f.*, justice.

temperant-ia, -iae, *f.*, moder-
ation.

cognov-erat, *from* cognosco
(XXX.).

ver-eor, -eri, Itus sum, *v.dep.*,
I fear.

supplic-ium, -ii, *n.*, punish-
ment.

offend-o, -ere, -i, fens-um,
v.a. 3, I offend, I hurt.

voc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I summon.

cotidi-anus, -ana, -anum, *adj.*,
daily.

Inter-pr-es, -etis, *com.*, an inter-
preter.

remov-eo, -ere, mōv-i, mot-
um, *v.a.* 2, I remove, I send
away.

C=Gai-us, -i, *m.*, Gaius.

Valer-ius, -ii, *m.*, Valerius.

Procill-us, -i, *m.*, Procillus.

coi'loqu-or, -i, locut-us sum,
v.dep., I talk with, I confer
with.

simul, *adv.*, at the same time.

doc-eo, *v.a.* 2, I teach, I in-
form.

concli-ium, -ii, *n.*, an assembly,
a council.

separātim, *adv.*, separately.

quisque, quaeque, quicque
(quodque), *indef. pron.*, each.

pēt-o, -ere, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.* 3,
I seek, I ask for.

hort-or, *v.dep.* 1, I advise, I
urge.

offens-io, -iōnis, *f.*, offence.
Sine offensione animi, with-
out hurting the feelings.

cognit-us. Secognosco(XXX.).

XXXII.

lacrim-a, *f.*, a tear.

ob'secr-o, *v.a.* 1, I beseech.

sc-io, *v.a.* 4, I know.

quisquam, quicquam, *indef.*
pron., anyone (at all), nec
quisquam, and no one.

minimum, *adv.*, least, very
little.

adolescent-ia, *f.*, youth.

cresc-o, -ere, crev-i, cret-um,
v.n. 3, I increase.

op-es, -um, *pl. f.*, wealth, in-
fluence.

min-uo, -uere, -ui, -ūtum, *v.a.* 3,
I lessen, I diminish (minor).

pernic-ies, -iei, *f.*, destruction.

am-or, -ōris, *m.*, love.

frater-nus, -na, -num, *adj.*,
brotherly (frater).

existimat-io, -ionis, *f.*, judg-
ment, reputation.

vulg-us, -i, *n.*, the common
people.

fi-o, -eri, fact-us sum, *v. quasi-*
pass., I am made, I happen.

quam-ob-rem, *adv.*, wherefore.

XXXIII.

verb-um, *n.*, a word.
 fl-eo, -ere, -ſvi, -ſtum, *v.a.* 2,
 I weep.
 dextr-a, -ae, *f.*, the right hand.
 prae-o, *contracted from*
 prehens-um, *v.a.* 3, I grasp, I take.
 con-ſol-or, *v.dep.* 1, I comfort.
 rog-o, *v.a.* 1, I ask.
 or-o, *v.a.* 1, I beg, I pray.
 tant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great,
 so much.
 aestim-o, *v.a.* 1, I value.
 res-publi-c-a, rei-publi-c-ae, *f.*,
 the state, the commonwealth.
 condōn-o, *v.a.* 1, I forgive.
 ad-ſib-eo, *v.a.* 2, I summon to.
 re-prehēd-o (*see above* pre-
 hēdo), *v.a.* 3, I blame.
 pro-pon-o, -ere, 'pos-ui, 'posit-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I put forward, I
 show.
 mon-eo, *v.a.* 2, I warn, I ad-
 vise.
 vit-o, *v.a.* 1, I avoid.
 praeter-itus, -ita, -itum, *adj.*,
 past.
 cust-os, -ōdis, *m.f.*, a guard, a
 keeper.
 pon-o, -ere, pos-ui, pos-itum,
v.a. 3, I place, I pitch (a
 camp).
 loqu-or, -i, loqu-us sum, *v.dep.*
 3, I speak, I talk.

XXXIV.

con-ſid-o, -ere, 'sēd-i, 'sess-um,
v.n. 3, I take up a station, I
 settle.
 octo, *adj.*, eight.
 qual-is, -e, *adj.*, such as ; of
 what kind.
 a-scens-us, -ūs, *m.*, an ascent
 (ascendo).
 circū-itus, -ittis, *m.*, going
 round (circum, eo).
 re-nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I bring back
 word.
 Tit-us, -i, *m.*, Titus.
 Labiēn-us, -i, *m.*, Labienus.
 praet-or, -ōris, *m.*, a praetor
 (a Roman magistrate).
 a-scend-o, -ere, -i, 'scens-um,
v.n. 3, I mount, I climb (ad-
 scando).
 quo, *adv.*, whither, where.
 i-erant. *See* eo (XIII.).
 Publ-us, -ii, *m.*, Publius.
 Conſid-ius, -ii, *m.*, Conſidius.
 militār-is, -e, *adj.*, military,
 res militaris, military tactics.
 perit-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled
 in.
 Sull-a, -ae, *m.*, Sulla.
 poſtea, *adv.*, afterwards, after
 Marc-us, -i, *m.*, Marcus.
 Crass-us, -i, *m.*, Crassus.

XXXV.

lux, luc-is, *f.*, light ; prima
 luce, at dawn.

longius, <i>comp. adv.</i> , longer, farther.	expect-o, <i>v.a.</i> 1, I await, I expect.
quingent-i, -ae, -a, <i>adj.</i> , five hundred.	abs'tin-eo, -ere, 'tin-ui, 'tent-um, <i>v.n.</i> 2, I refrain, I abstain.
captiv-us, -i, <i>m.</i> , a prisoner.	
comp'ēr-io, -ire, -i, -tum, <i>v.a.</i> 4, I ascertain.	
admiss-us, -a, -um, <i>part.</i> , allowed.	
equ-us, -i, <i>m.</i> , a horse; equo admisso, at full gallop.	
ac'curr-o, -ere, -i, 'curs-um, <i>v.n.</i> 3, I run to.	
Gallī-us, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , of the Gauls.	
in'sign-e, -is, <i>n.</i> , an ensign.	
coll-is, -is, <i>m.</i> , a hill.	
sub'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I draw up, I draw off.	
aci-es, -ei, <i>f.</i> , battle array, line of battle.	
in'stru-o, -ere, 'strux-i, -struct-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I draw up, I arrange.	
prae'cip-io, -ere, 'cēp-i, 'cept-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I order, I instruct (prae, capio).	
com'mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I bring together; committere proelium, to join battle.	
nisi, <i>conj.</i> , if not, unless.	
prope, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , near.	
vis-us. See video (VII.).	
im'pet-us, -ūs, <i>m.</i> , an attack.	
	XXXVI.
	denique, <i>adv.</i> , at length, at last.
	tim-or, -ōris, <i>m.</i> , fear.
	vis-us, -a, -um, <i>part.</i> of video; pro viso, as if seen.
	solt-us, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , accustomed (soleo, XXII.).
	inter'vall-um, -i, <i>n.</i> , interval.
	postridie, <i>adv.</i> , the next day; postridie ejus die, the next day.
	bidu-um, -i, <i>n.</i> , a space of two days.
	super-sum, -esse, -fu-i, <i>v.n.</i> , I remain, I am left.
	Bibract-e, -is, <i>n.</i> , Bibracte.
	copios-issimus, -issima, -issimum, <i>superl. adj.</i> , richest.
	duodeviginti, <i>adj.</i> , eighteen.
	pro'spic-io, -ere, 'spex-i, 'spect-um, <i>v.a.</i> 3, I look out, I take timely measures.
	fugitiv-us, -i, <i>m.</i> , a runaway, a fugitive.
	Aemil-ius, -ii, <i>m.</i> , Aemilius.
	decuri-o, -ōnis, <i>m.</i> , an officer of a decuria, i.e., of ten horse (decem).

XXXVII.

pride, *adv.*, the day before.
interclud-o, -ere, 'clus-i, 'clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I cut off.
confid-o, -ere, 'fis-us sum, *v.n.* *semi-dep.* 3, I trust.
commut-o, *v.a.* 1, I alter, I change.
convert-o, -ere, -i, 'vers-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn, I change.
advert-o, -ere, -i, 'vers-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn towards; *animum* advertere, to observe.
sustin-co, -ere, -ui, 'tent-um, *v.a.* 2, I bear, I withstand, I restrain (*sub, teneo*).
medi-us, -ia, -iam, *adj.*, middle, *medius collis*, the middle of the hill.
triplex, -icis, *adj.*, threefold.
veter-annus, -anna, -anum, *adj.*, veteran, experienced.
citer-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, nearer, hither, *i.e.*, nearer to Rome.
proxime, *adv.*, nearest, next.
compl-co, -ere, -ſvi, -ſtum, *v.a.* 2, I fill completely, I cover.
sarcin-a, -ae, *f.*, a bundle; *pl.*, soldier's baggage.
const-o, -are, 'stat-i, 'stat-um, *v.n.* 1, I stop, I halt.
mun-io, *v.a.* 4, I fortify.

XXXVIII.

impediment-um, -i, *n.*, a hindrance; *pl.*, baggage (*in, per*).
contul-erunt. See confere (XXXV).
confort-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, very crowded (*con, facio*).
rejie-io, -ere, 'jē-i, 'iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw back.
phal-anx, -angis, *f.*, a phalanx.
succed-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.a.* 3, I succeed, I come next.
aequ-o, *v.a.* 1, I make equal, I equalize.
cohort-or, *v.dep.* 1, I exhort, I encourage.
pil-um, -i, *n.*, a spear.
perfring-o, -ere, 'frēg-i, 'fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break through.
disjie-io, -ere, 'jē-i, 'iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I scatter, I rout.
glad-ius, -ii, *m.*, a sword.
destring-o, -ere, 'strinx-i, 'strict-um, *v.a.* 3, I unsheath, I draw (a sword).
scut-um, -i, *n.*, a shield.
ict-us, -us, *m.*, a blow, a stroke.
transfig-o, -ere, 'fix-i, 'fix-um, *v.a.* 3, I pierce.
collig-o, *v.a.* 1, I fasten together.
ferr-um, -i, *n.*, iron, an iron point.
inflect-o, -ere, 'flex-i, 'flex-um, *v.a.* 3, I bend.

- e-vell-o, -ere, -i, 'vuls-um, *v.a.* 3, I pull out.
 sinistr-a, -ae, *f.*, the left hand (sinister).
 commodē, *adv.*, conveniently.
 pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight.
 diu, *adv.*, for a long time.
 brach-ium, -ii, *n.*, an arm.
 prae-opt-o, *v.a.* 1, I prefer.
 man-us, -us, *f.*, a hand.
 e-mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send out, I cast away.
 nud-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked, unprotected.
 corp-us, -ōris, *n.*, a body.
- circum-vēn-io, -ire, 'vēn-i, 'vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come round, I enclose.
 cōn'spic-or, -ari, -atus, *v.dep.* 1, I see.
 rursus, *adv.*, again.
 red-integr-o, *v.a.* 1, I renew.
 sign-um, -i, *n.*, an ensign.
 bipartito, *adv.*, in two divisions.
 vict-us. See vinco (XXII.).
 sum-mōv-eo, -ere, -mōv-i, 'mot-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive off from.
 re-sist-o, -ere, 'stīt-i, 'stīt-um, *v.n.* 3, I resist.
 anceps, ancīp-itis, *adj.*, double (see note) (ambi, caput).
 acriter, *adv.*, sharply, fiercely.

XXXIX.

- vuln-us, -ōris, *n.*, a wound.
 de-fess-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, worn out.
 pes, pēd-is, *m.*, a foot.
 re-fer-o, -re, ret-tul-i, re-lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring back; pedem referre, to retreat.
 sub-sum, 'esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am near.
 eo, *adv.*, thither, there.
 mille, *adj.*, a thousand.
 capt-us. See capio (III.).
 claud-o, -ere, claus-i, claus-um, *v.a.* 3, I shut; claudio agmen, I bring up the rear.
 apert-us, -a -um, *adj.*, exposed (aperio).

XL.

- hor-a, -ae, *f.*, an hour.
 vesp-er, -ōris (and -ēri), *m.*, evening.
 nox, noct-is, *f.*, night.
 propterea, *adv.*, on that account, therefore.
 vall-um, -i, *n.*, a palisade, a rampart.
 objic-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw in the way, I expose (ob, jacio).
 conjic-io (see above), *v.a.* 3, I hurl.
 rot-a, -ae, *f.*, a wheel.
 matār-a, -ae, *f.*, a pike.

trāgūl-a, -ae, *f.*, a spear, a lance.

sub'jle-io (*see above*), *v.a.* 3, I throw up, I bring under.

vulnēr-o, *v.a.* 1, I wound.

XLL

triginta, *adj.*, thirty.

null-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, no, none.

inter'mitt-o (*see mitto*, XIV.), *v.a.* 3, I put between, I discontinue; *v.n.*, I intervene.

Lingōn-es, -um, *m.*, the Lingones.

sepultūr-a, -ae, *f.*, burial.

occid-us, *from* occido.

tri'du-um, -i, *n.*, space of three days.

mor-or, *v.dep.* 1, I delay.

litter-a, -ae, *f.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *pl.*, a letter (an epistle).

nunt-ius, -ii, *m.*, a messenger.

neve, *conj.*, nor, and not.

jūv-o, -are, jūv-i, jut-um, *v.a.*, I help.

in'opi-a, -ae, *f.*, want.

dedit-io, -iōnis, *f.*, surrender.

pro'jic-io, -ere, 'jec-i, 'ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I cast forth, I fling.

suppliciter, *adv.*, in a suppliant manner.

par-ec, *v.n.* 2, I obey.

XLII

post'quam, *conj.*, after that.

serv-us, -i, *m.*, a slave.

per'fūg-io, -ere, 'fūg-i, 'fugit-um, *v.n.* 3, I flee, I desert.

posc-o, -ere, poposc-i, *v.a.* 3, I demand.

con'quir-o, -ere, 'quisiv-i, 'quisit-um, *v.a.* 3, I search out, I seek after.

sex, *adj.*, six.

Verbīgōn-us, -i, *m.*, Verbigenus, one of the Helvetian cantons.

sal-us, -utis, *f.*, safety, preservation.

deditici-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one who has surrendered.

occult-o, *v.a.* 1, I hide.

ignor-o, *v.a.* 1, I am ignorant, I am unacquainted with.

e'grōd-ior, -i, 'gross-us, *v.dep.* 3, I come out, I leave.

re'scisc-o, -ere, 'sciv-i, 'scit-um, *v.a.* 3, I ascertain.

re'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring back.

purg-o, *v.a.* 1, I clear (of blame).

per'fūg-a, -ae, *m.*, a deserter.

trad-o, -ere, tradid-i, tradit-um, *v.a.* 3, I deliver up.

XLIII

unde, *adv.*, whence, from which.

frug-es, -um, *f.pl.*, fruits.

a'mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I lose.

VOCABULARY.

fam-es, -is, *f.*, hunger,
tolēr-o, *v.a.* 1, I bear, I en-
dure.
maxime, *adv.*, very greatly. ,
rat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, calculation,
reason, method.
vac-o, *v.n.* 1, I am empty, I am
unoccupied.
bonit-as, -atis, *f.*, goodness.
condic-io, -iōnis, *f.*, state.

XLIV.

tabul-a, -ae, *f.*, a tablet.
nominatim, *adv.*, by name.
reperit-us. See reperio
(XXVIII.).
Graec-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Greek.
confect-us. See conficio (XXII.).

quot, *adj.*, as many as, ho
many?
fer-o, -re, tul-i, lat-am, *v.a.*
irreg., I bear, I carry.
puer, -i, *m.*, a boy.
sen-ex, -is, *m.*, an old man.
mul-er, -ēris, *f.*, a woman.
cap-ut, -itis, *n.*, a head, a per-
son.
sexaginta, *adj.*, sixty.
quattuor-decim, *adj.*, fourteen.
nonaginta, *adj.*, ninety.
trecent-i, -ae, -a, *adj.*, three
hundred.
red'eo, -ire, -iv-i, or -i-i, it-um,
v.n. irreg., I go back, I re-
turn.
cens-us, -ūs, *m.*, an enumera-
tion.
decem, *adj.*, ten.

EXERCISES.

I.

Write down the gen. sing. and dat. plur. of:—

1. una pars.
2. altera lex.
3. hoc flumen.
4. Gallia omnis.

Translate into Latin:—

5. Of three parts.
6. By the river Garonne.
7. To all the laws.
8. All these Gauls.

II

1. The very brave Belgae.
2. The Belgae are brave.
3. The Germans will wage war.
4. O Germans, wage war.
5. O very brave trader.
6. We dwell across the Rhine.
7. We were waging war.

III.

1. The Helvetii are bravést.
2. The remaining Gauls are not brave.
3. The battles are daily.
4. O Gaul, you surpass the German in valour.
5. The river Rhine takes its rise among (*in* with abl.)
the Helvetii.
6. O German, you dwell across the river Rhine.

IV.

1. From the lower parts of the river Garonne.
2. Into the farthest parts of Aquitania
3. The sun is rising.
4. O sun, rise.
5. Gaul borders on the ocean.
6. Gaul is bounded by the ocean.

V.

1. O Orgetorix, you are very rich.
2. O brave Gauls, depart.
3. I shall persuade the Helvetii.
4. We will make a conspiracy.
5. The Germans desire all Gaul.
6. Orgetorix, persuade the Belgae.

VI.

Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs:—*Quis?* who? *Quando?* when? *Ubi?* where? *Cur?* why? *Unde?* whence? *Quo?* whither? *Quomodo?* how?

1. Who is the richest of the Gauls?
2. When will you persuade the Helvetii?
3. Where are the Pyrenean mountains?
4. When will the sun rise?
5. Where are the Sequana, the Rhone, the river Garonne? In Gaul.
6. The river divides the Gauls from the Germans.

VII.

The particles *num*, *-ne*, and *nonne* are used in Latin also to introduce questions. *Num* expects the answer 'no,' *nonne* 'yes,' and *-ne* (attached to the first word) asks simply for information.

1. Are not the Helvetii very brave? [Yes.]
2. Are the Gauls warlike? [No.]
3. Will the Helvetii wage war?
4. The nature of the Belgae is warlike.
5. Had not the Gauls wandered?
6. Whence have you wandered?

VIII.

1. Is not the authority of the state very great?
2. Why did not the Helvetii buy corn?

3. O Gauls, obtain corn?
4. Will the Helvetii make peace with their neighbours?
5. Why have you not procured corn?
6. How will the Gauls obtain baggage-animals?
7. Ubi est copia frumenti?
8. Nonne Galli pacem fecerunt?
9. Estne Orgetorix homo bellicosus?
10. Num duo anni satis sunt?

IX.

Time 'when' is expressed by the ablative case, time 'how long' by the accusative.

1. We shall set out in the third year.
2. Casticus was a friend of the Romans for many years.
3. I dwelt across the Rhine two years.
4. He calls me a friend.
5. Have you many friends?
6. Where does your friend dwell?
7. When have you decided to set out?

X.

1. Appoint a day for (say, of) the trial.
2. Publish that thing to the Helvetii.
3. Was Orgetorix condemned? [No.]
4. The Helvetii threaten him with death (say, death to him).

5. We will escape out of chains.
6. That thing will have been disclosed to the senate.
7. Dabit isne fidem?
8. Sperat se venire posse.
9. Causa principis dicitur.
10. Cogit me dicere.

XI.

The object-sentence after any verb expressing 'speech,' or any operation of the senses, is to be translated by the accusative with the infinitive, *e.g.*, Caesar dicit militem esse fortem.

1. He says (that) he will make peace with the Gauls.
2. He says (that) the Gauls have made peace.
3. We think (that) peace will be made.
4. Has Caesar said (that) he is your friend? [No.]
5. Do you think (that) the Germans will wage war?
6. I do not think (that) the Gauls are the friends of the Germans.

N.B.—'That' in the above sentences is to be untranslated.

7. Arbitror Orgetorigem oppidum incendisse.
8. Dicit se frumentum portaturum esse.
9. Nonne Caesar dixit se pacem cum Germanis fecisse?
10. Belgae dicunt se omnium fortissimos esse.

XII.

1. He commands me to carry the corn.
2. He says we shall burn up the town.

3. He says he is ready.
4. He said that he would set out with me.
5. Have you burnt the buildings? [No.]
6. Dicit montem esse altissimum.
7. Dixerunt iter alterum esse.
8. Dixerant iter alterum esse facilius.
9. Nonne flumen est altissimum?

XIII.

1. Caesar commanded the legion to break down the bridge.
2. In Gaul (there) are two legions.
3. I will allow you to go.
4. He orders the legion to set out.
5. We shall go through the province.
6. Jubeo te proficisci.
7. Jubemus te omnes res comparare.
8. Per provinciam iter fecerunt.
9. Allobrogibus persuadere non possumus.

XIV.

1. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar.
2. Caesar says he will make a journey through the province.
3. I do not think they will return.
4. O soldiers, refrain from mischief.
5. Gauls, you will be sent under the yoke.
6. I will inform you of my arrival.

7. Milites ab injuria non temperabunt.
8. Milites, convenite.
- 9 Galli sub jugum mittebantur.

XV.

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, but not in case. The case is determined by the way in which the relative stands in its own clause. See examples in ch. xv.

1. The soldiers, who were defeated, were sent under the yoke.
2. Caesar sent the Gauls, whom he had defeated, under the yoke.
3. He will break down the bridge which is over (*in* with abl.) the Rhone.
4. The soldiers, who attempted to cross, were driven back.
5. I shall desist from the attempt that I have made.
6. Flumen, quod est altissimum, transibant.
7. Pontem, qui erat ad Genavam, transierant.
8. Flumen, quod transibant, altum erat.

XVI.

1. We cannot cross the mountains.
2. They are unwilling to send ambassadors.
3. They wish to be friendly (*amic-us, -a, -um*) to the Romans.
4. I will allow you to come.

5. He will marry the daughter of Orgetorix.
6. Obsides demus.
7. Mihi es amicus.
8. Consulis filiam in matrimonium ducere cupit.

XVII.

1. That would be dangerous to us.
2. We understand that you wish to come.
3. We desire to winter at Rome (*Romae*).
4. Five legions were wintering at Rome
5. Has not Caesar sent hostages ?
6. Where do the Tolosates dwell ?
7. Cur non obsides misisti ?
8. Legionesne ex hibernis eduxisti ?

XVIII.

1. Have you crossed the Rhone ?
2. When will you arrive ?
3. Shall we not attempt to drive back the enemy ?
4. The legions, which had been driven back, attempted to cross the Rhone.
5. On the seventh day we shall attempt to cross the Rhone.
6. Renuntiant hostes repulsos esse.
7. Conare per Alpes ire.
8. Milites, Romae hiemabitis.
9. Quando legiones ex hibernis educentur ?

XIX.

If 'him,' 'them,' 'his,' 'their,' refer to the same person or persons as the subject of the principal sentence, the proper case of *se* or *suus* must be used ; if they refer to anybody else, use the proper case of the pronoun *is*.

1. The consul says that he has deserved well of (*de*)
us.
2. The Helvetii said that their fields had been laid
waste by them (*i.e.*, the Romans).
3. They will betake themselves to the city.
4. Will the Aedui be able to defend themselves and
their (property)? [No.]
5. Why did not the Romans defend them (*i.e.*, the
Aedui) and their property (*res*) ?
6. Ought the fields to be laid waste ? [No.]
7. Dicunt suos agros ab eorum exercitu vastari.
8. Liberi ejus in servitutem adducebantur.
9. Consul dicit agros eorum a se suoque exercitu vas-
tatos esse.

XX.

1. The river flows with incredible slowness.
2. The river, which we have crossed, is the Saône.
3. Caesar said that he had prevented the flight of the
enemy.
4. Have not all the towns of the Gauls been stormed ?
5. Caesar dixit copias, quas secum habebat, flumen
transisse.

6. Fac me certio^rem in utram partem Arar fluat.
7. Num consul vim hostium prohibere poterit.

XXI.

Prohibitions are most usually expressed in Latin by *ne* with the 2nd pers. of the present or perfect subjunctive. *Ne* with the imperative is found chiefly in poetry.

1. Do not kill the consul.
2. Do not send us under the yoke.
3. Caesar, do not avenge your private wrongs.
4. Have you broken down the bridge over the Saône?
[No.]
5. I understand that Caesar is pursuing the forces of the enemy.
6. They say that the army will be led across the river.
7. Ne vos fugae mandetis.
8. Num injurias ulciscēris?
9. Ne poenas persolveritis.

XXII.

1. Will you not make peace with us?
2. Don't make peace with the Romans.
3. Don't forget the treachery of the Gauls.
4. Who made this bridge?
5. The man (*ille*), who made this bridge, was killed in battle.
6. Romani, poenas persolvētis.

7. Milites, ne insidiis nitamini.
8. Caesar virtutis Helvetiorum oblitus erat.
9. Veni, vidi, vici.
10. Caesar dixit se venisse, vidisse, vicisse.

XXIII.

An ablative case may combine with a participle to express the time, cause, means, or manner of the action of the principal verb in the sentence, as *Hoc responso dato*, discessit. We usually express the same thing in English by a complete sentence beginning with 'when,' 'since,' 'if,' etc. This construction is called ablative absolute.

1. If I am unwilling, you will not set out.
2. If the hostages are given, we will make peace.
3. When peace had been made, the legions departed.
4. When a bridge had been made, the army crossed.
5. Since peace has been made, why do you pursue us?
6. Consul interfecto, ibimus.
7. Legionibus conscriptis, in Galliam contendimus.
8. Gallis victis, Caesar ad urbem reversus est.
9. Me duce, Gallos vincetis.

XXIV.

1. Caesar cannot restrain the soldiers.
2. Between our rear and the enemy a river was flowing.
3. The battle raised the spirits (*animus*) of the soldiers.
4. The spirits of the soldiers were raised by the battle.

5. The soldiers could not refrain from plunder.
6. Hostes lacessemus.
7. Milites, a rapina temperate.
8. Inter nos et vos multum interest.

XXV.

1. The corn, that the Aedui promised, was not ripe.
2. The corn was being carried up in ships.
3. I am unwilling to depart from you.
4. The Aedui said that they had procured a large supply of corn.
5. Is the corn ripe?
6. Eo frumento uti non possumus.
7. Diem adesse dicunt.
8. Nonne dies adest?
9. Quando frumentum aderit?

XXVI.

1. Will Caesar forsake his friends? [No.]
2. The soldiers were not forsaken by the general.
3. Caesar says that he will aid the general.
4. The general was accused by Caesar.
5. Some (men) forsake their friends.
6. The scouts said that the enemy was near.
7. Lisce, milites convoca.
8. Ne bellum susceperis.
9. Ne amicos destituas.

XXVII.

1. The consul has much more influence than the general.
2. Having summoned the soldiers, Caesar accused the general.
3. Do not disclose our plans.
4. Soldiers, be silent.
5. If our plans are disclosed, we shall be conquered.
6. The wicked speech of the ambassador frightens the soldiers.
7. *Milites consilia ducis enuntiaverunt.*
8. *Nonne dux milites deterrebit ?*
9. *Libertas militum erepta est.*

XXVIII.

1. The magistrates have very great influence.
2. In his speech Caesar pointed at *Liscus*.
3. Do you wish these things to be discussed ? [No.]
4. The general is (a man) of the greatest boldness.
5. Does the enemy understand our plans ? [No.]
6. *Caesar, concilio dimisso, profectus est.*
7. *Ne ex me ea quaeras : ex aliis quaere.*
8. *Ne sis novarum rerum cupidus.*

XXIX.

1. A great number of cavalry were fed at his expense.
2. A very powerful chief married his sister.

3. The Gauls hate the Germans.
4. The people hate the power of the nobles.
5. The Gauls say that they hate the Romans.
6. The general will restore the soldiers to (*in* with acc.) favour.
7. Nobiles largiter possunt.
8. Plebes nobilium potentiam deminuit.
9. Nonne Dumnorix dicit se sororem ducis in matrimonium ducturum esse?

XXX.

1. Caesar hopes that the Aedui will send corn.
2. The general hopes that hostages will be given.
3. I hope that Caesar will not accuse Dumnorix.
4. We hope that Caesar will-be-in-command-of the cavalry.
5. Soldiers, do not despair.
6. Dux, qui equitatui praeest, fortissimus est.
7. Quid Caesar jussit?
8. Caesar te frumentum comparare jussit.
9. Equitatus legioni auxilio missus erat.

XXXI.

A purpose is expressed in English by the infinitive, in Latin by *ut* (ne if the sentence is negative) with the subjunctive. Primary tenses, it must be noted, will follow primary, and historic will follow historic.

The Primary tenses are--

Present.
Fut. Simp.
Fut. Perf.
Pres. Perf.

The Historic tenses are--

Imperfect.
Past Perf.
Pluperfect.

1. I ask you to show the road to me.
2. Caesar calls Divitiacus to ask him concerning the war.
3. We ask you to set out on the third day.
4. Caesar advised the soldiers not to set out.
5. I have advised my friends to make peace.
6. Petit a me ut veniam.
7. Hortatus est milites ne pacem facerent.
8. Venerant, ut cum Caesare colloquerentur.

XXXII.

1. I besought Caesar not to kill the man.
2. Are these (things) true?
3. All (men) think that Caesar will kill the man.
4. Few men will be disturbed by the judgment of the common people.
5. I advise you to rebuke the soldier.
6. Id meâ voluntate factum erit.
7. Quid Caesari accidit?

XXXIII.

1. What do you complain of?
2. I advise you to forgive your brother.

3. Caesar comforted the weeping soldier.
4. He asked me not to forgive these (things).
5. He advised us to place guards over (dat.) the soldiers.
6. Scisne quid milites agant ?
7. Frater ejus ad concilium adhibitus est.
8. Moniti sumus ut consuli custodes ponamus.

XXXIV.

Note the phrase 'certiorem facere' = to inform, and 'certior fieri' = to be informed.

1. The scouts informed Caesar.
2. Caesar had been informed by the scouts.
3. He will inform me (*de*) of this thing.
4. We shall be informed by the messengers of (*de*) the arrival of the general.
5. The guide (*dux*) informs me that the ascent of the Jura mountains is difficult.
6. Duæ legiones a duce fortissimo præmissæ erant.
7. Labieno duce, summum jugum montis ascendebamus.
8. Nobis vestra consilia ostendite.

XXXV.

1. Caesar instructs the general to draw off his forces.
2. Having drawn off his forces, Caesar awaited the dawn.

3. Caesar ordered me to seize the camp.
4. He instructed me not to abstain from battle.
5. He instructs the general to make an attack upon the enemy.
6. *Te ab armis tuis cognosco.*
7. *Ne equum admiseris.*
8. *Feceerunt ducem certiozem montem occupatum esse.*

XXXVI.

1. I was informed that the Helvetii had moved their camp.
2. Soldiers, do not pursue the enemy.
3. He instructed the soldiers to pitch their camp near a river.
4. He was informed that we were awaiting the attack of the Gauls.
5. We have been informed that you wish to make peace.
6. *Multo die castra posuerant.*
7. *Rei frumentariae prospicient.*
8. *Eas res hostibus ne nuntietis.*

XXXVII.

1. Caesar commands the cavalry to withstand the attack of the enemy.
2. The line was drawn up in an open place.
3. Caesar observed that the rear was being harassed

4. Two legions were enrolled in Gaul.
5. Caesar was informed that the top of the mountain (*summus mons*) was held by the enemy.
6. Misit qui duas legiones conscriberet.
7. Rogo te ne me accuses.
8. Rogabant nos ut proelium committeremus.
9. Nonne praeceptus est ut castra eo loco poneret ?

XXXVIII.

1. He exhorted his soldiers to join battle.
2. Caesar was informed that five legions had been enrolled.
3. Has not Caesar ordered the cavalry to be sent forward ?
4. Drawing your swords, make an attack upon the enemy.
5. When they had drawn up the line, they joined battle.
6. Legionibus conscriptis, in Galliam profecti sunt.
7. Oportet nos frumentum metiri.
8. Castra Romanorum prope oppidum Aeduorum erant.

XXXIX.

Impersonal verbs are only used in the third person singular, as *oportet me, te, eum, etc.* = it behoves me, you, him, etc. = I, you, he, etc., ought ; *licet mihi, tibi, ei* = it is allowed to me, you, him, etc. = I, you, he may.

1. We ought to return.
2. You ought to visit the enemy.
3. We may go to Bibracte.
4. Ought not the soldiers to refrain from wrong?
5. Ought men to avenge themselves? [No.]
6. Num Caesarem proelium committere oportet?
7. Nonne licet vobis hostes sequi?

XL.

Cum is found with the indicative or subjunctive. With the indicative it denotes simple time, with the subjunctive it denotes time and a thought, such as 'cause,' 'succession,' or 'contrast' *Cum* with the pluperfect subj. is a very common construction. It may be used instead of an ablative absolute.

1. Having conquered the enemy, Caesar returned to camp.
2. After driving back the cavalry, the general ordered the soldiers to hurl their lances.
3. Saying this, he ordered the general to set out.
4. Having seized the mountain, our soldiers pitched their camp.
5. Having hurled their javelins, the soldiers made an attack.

N.B.—Each of the above sentences to be translated in two ways—1. Using abl. absolute; 2. *quum* with pluperf. subj.

6. *Cum tres horas pugnatum esset, nostri pedem rettulerunt.*

7. Cum suos cohortatus esset, dux castra munivit.
8. Concilium cum dimisissêt, Caesar cum Lisco colloctus est.

XLI.

1. Thirty thousand men were killed.
2. Do not delay.
3. When he was not able to pursue the enemy, Caesar ordered his soldiers to retreat.
4. Caesar delayed five days.
5. Do not help the Helvetii with corn.
6. Have the Aedui sent letters to Caesar? [No.]
7. Cum nox proelio finem dedisset, quinque millia occisi, viginti vulnerati erant.
8. Caesar rogatus est, ne fratrem ejus juvaret.
9. Quattuor dies morati, quinto profecti sunt.

XLII.

Note that *dum* (=whilst), whatever the tense of the verb that follows, is nearly always found with a present indicative.

1. Whilst these things are being done, Caesar fortifies the camp.
2. Having lost six thousand men the Gauls retreated.
3. After surrendering their arms, the Germans departed.
4. Whilst the deserters were being brought back, Caesar hastened into Gaul.

5. I command you to bring the hostages back.
6. Rogo te ut de pace nuntios mittas.
7. Dum inter se colloquuntur, Galli fugerunt.
8. Quum eos convenire jussisset, audacius loquebatur.

XLIII.

1. Having restored (their) arms, Caesar commanded the Boii to depart.
2. Having crossed the Rhone, the Helvetii burnt the villages of the Gauls.
3. The Gauls, who dwelt across the Rhone, surrendered themselves.
4. Do you think that the Germans will restore the villages to the Gauls?
5. We ask that you surrender your arms.
6. Quâ ratione id fecisti?
7. Petimus ut revertaris?
8. Militibus imperavit ne vicos comburerent.
9. Castris combustis, Romani in Italiam contenderunt.

XLIV.

A question which depends upon another verb is called *indirect*. Indirect questions have their verb in the subjunctive mood. The sequence of tenses is to be observed; see xxxi.

1. I ask who you are.
2. I asked who he was.

3. We asked how many Gauls had been killed.
4. He informed me how many arms he had found.
5. Caesar commanded the soldiers to return home.
6. Generals, demand the arms of the deserters.
7. Noluit dicere quot milites occisi essent.
8. Rogabat num Galli trans Rhodanum incolerent.
9. Rogavit me quis essem, unde venissem, quo irem.

VOCABULARY.

(ENGLISH-LATIN.)

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able (to be), 7.
abstain (to), 35.
accuse (to), 26.
across, 2.
advise (to), 33.
Ædul, 9.
all, 1.
allow (to), 13.
ambassadors, 14
and, 1.
appoint (to), 8.
Aquitania, 4.
arms, 11.
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arrive (to), 13.
ascent, 31.
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await (to), 35.
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between, 1.
Bell, 12.
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bound (to), 3.
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burn (to), 11.	dawn, 35.
burn up (to), 12.	day, 10.
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